

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF THE
SYRACUSE NURSERIES,

(ESTABLISHED 1825.)

SMITHS & POWELL

Successors to

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

NUMBER ONE.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— OF —

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Vines, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

SYRACUSE NURSERIES,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SMITHS & POWELL,
Successors to

— SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, —

PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED 1825.



PREFATORY.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES, one of the oldest, is also one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, the area now occupied by its plantings being about 500 acres, and this of the choicest land in the county of Onondaga.

The cumulative experience of many years has enabled us to bring to our work enhanced knowledge and skill, and we are able to offer now a finer and a larger stock of trees, etc., than ever before.

Our soil is a strong clay loam with a liberal mixture of organic and vegetable matter, which—with the system of drainage we have adopted—is known to be especially adapted to the growth of healthy, vigorous trees and a bountiful supply of fibrous roots. To this fact we wish to call the especial attention of our customers—a matter of the first importance but which is generally overlooked.

In the Fruit Department we have made the raising of apple, pear and plum trees an object of special attention, the character of the soil in this section being particularly well adapted for growing them in high perfection. We have not, however, neglected other kinds of fruit trees as our complete assortment will show.

We would not recommend our customers to plant largely of new, unapproved varieties, but to adhere to those of known worth, adding the newer sorts as they are proven, by thorough tests, to be worthy of cultivation. Although for amateurs, and all those wishing to plant largely of kinds, we endeavor to keep a supply.

In the Ornamental Department we have a complete assortment of all the hardy deciduous and evergreen trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, etc., and are continually adding to this assortment all the novelties introduced that promise to be desirable acquisitions.

The usual periods for transplanting with us, are from about the middle of October to the first of December, in the Autumn; and from the first of April to the middle of May, in the Spring. Trees for the South and West should be forwarded in the Autumn.

We have used the revised nomenclature adopted by the American Pomological Society, which we think will tend to secure uniformity, and is in pursuance of a long needed reform.

Small orders, as well as large, will receive prompt attention.

We can offer special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers who wish to buy in large quantities. We grow largely for the trade, and have all the conveniences for packing and shipping in boxes or in car in

bulk (see wholesale trade list). We have just added largely to our cellar accommodations and are now in condition to take orders for a large quantity of stock to be stored in cellar for early shipment in the Spring to those sections where the season is too far advanced before we are able to dig.

Our office is situated at 195 West Genesee Street, and easily accessible from the railroad stations.

Visitors are at all times welcome, and will be shown over our grounds and invited to make personal examination of our stock.

SUGGESTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

First.—Send in your orders early if you wish them to receive immediate attention. We execute them in rotation as received, and to treat all impartially we cannot fill them out of their regular order even if immediate attention is desired.

Second.—Let your name, place of residence, County and State, always be legibly written.

Third.—Write your orders out *clearly and distinctly*, apart from the body of the letter.

Fourth.—Be particular to describe the kinds of trees, especially Fruit trees, that are wanted; state whether *Standards or Dwarfs*; also say whether substitutions of other varieties are desired in case there be some named of which we have not at the time a supply. Our rule is to furnish the varieties ordered to the extent of our ability, and not make substitutions unless authorized. Where varieties are not named, the selection being left to us, we make the list according to our best judgment for the interest of the purchaser.

Fifth.—All trees, plants, etc. sent from our Nurseries will be distinctly labeled and packed in the best manner, for which we only charge for the boxes or bales, and all packages will be delivered without charge for delivery at the railroad, after which they are at the risk of the purchaser.

Sixth.—Give specific directions as to the *mode, route and line* by which you wish your packages transported, and to whose care you would have them consigned. We must otherwise be governed in these matters by our own judgment.

Seventh.—We desire to be informed immediately of the occurrence of any error, omission or oversight, should any be chargeable to us, that it may be corrected at once.

Eighth.—All orders from strangers must be accompanied with a draft on New York, postoffice or express order, for the amount.

Our Descriptive Catalogue will be sent free to our patrons; to others on receipt of 10 cts. in postage stamps.

Special prices will be given to large planters upon application.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, &c.

THE briefest hints only can be given here, touching this subject. For more full and sufficient directions, we must refer to the popular professional Treatises on Fruit Culture.

1st. **CONDITION OF THE SOIL.**—The condition of the soil for planting trees is a point of the first importance. Some lands will require a considerable, others comparatively little previous preparation. Generally the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow successfully farm crops, as wheat, corn, etc., and this in extreme seasons, whether wet or dry. If the land on which you are to plant your trees is not in condition to bear these exposures, you can make it so by thorough underdraining, deep plowing and subsoiling. You may enrich it in the usual manner—by turning under clover, applying barn-yard manure, or, where it can be obtained, vegetable mould or muck without stint. This last, we think, is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that the tree is fed.

2d. **PREPARING THE TREE FOR PLANTING.**—The broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From these ends the new fibrous roots usually start. The stem should then be put in condition for the formation of the top. Cut hack each remaining limb, leaving only four or six buds of the previous year's growth. In absence of any limbs suitable to form a top, cut the tree down to the requisite height, leaving the dormant buds to make the top.

Care should be used to give the proper form to the tree. The head may be left high or low, as the taste of the planter may prefer, or as the nature of the tree in some cases may require.

3d. **PLANTING.**—Dig the hole large enough to receive the roots freely without cramping. Let the tree be at the same depth as it stood in the Nursery, and not deeper, except in the case of Pear or Quince. This should be so set that the point of union shall come two or three inches below the surface of the ground. Except special care be used in this

particular, the union is apt, after the settling of the ground, to come out above the surface; this should never be.

Fill the hole now with good mellow surface earth, working the dirt carefully in among the roots with the fingers so bringing it into contact with every part. Pack moderately with the foot, leaving the earth in all cases a little crowning about the trunk of the tree; mulch the surface immediately around the tree with coarse manure, muck or leaves, covering a space equal to the extent of the roots. This protects the earth about the roots against drying or baking with the wind and sun, retains in it the requisite moisture, and obviates all occasion for a practice generally of injurious effect,—the watering of newly planted trees.

4th. PRUNING.—The requirements of pruning vary somewhat according to the kind of tree; we prefer, however, low training for all trees, for Dwarf Trees very especially. The pruning should be done each year, so that no necessity may arise for cutting large limbs. Dwarf trees, particularly of the Pear and Apple, while young, require more pruning than any other kind of tree, in order to bring the top to suitable form. For the first two or three years after planting, fully one-half the growth of these the previous year should be removed by heading in or reducing the length of each limb. The top limbs require to be cut back more, the lower limbs less. This favors an equal distribution of sap and consequent vigor to the lower limbs with the upper. Care must always be used to keep the head of the tree open and well balanced, cutting away the limbs which may be superfluous.

After the tree has passed, say the third or fourth year from planting, the requirement of pruning is only to keep it in symmetrical shape and prevent particular limbs from taking disproportionate growth. Limbs so inclined must be headed back sufficiently, and all superfluous wood upon the tree kept promptly removed. This regularly attended to will obviate the occurrence of any necessity for amputating large limbs.

5th. CULTIVATION.—For a young orchard, particularly of Dwarf Pear Trees, keep your land in good heart, and under clean cultivation to low-hoed crops. Beware, however, of letting the plow among the roots of small trees; otherwise cultivate deep as you please.

NOTE.—Trees are sometimes frozen in transit. In such case the best method of treatment is to put them, without opening the packages, in a dry cellar or other cool place free from frost, and leave them there until it is removed. They may then be unpacked and trenched or planted, and will be found to be uninjured.

Trenching is done by placing in trenches, setting them obliquely at an angle of about 45° and covering the roots and lower trunk thoroughly with good mellow earth.

DISTANCES BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS.

Standard Apple Trees,	25 to 30 feet apart each way.
Dwarf " "	4 to 6 " " " "
Standard Pear and Cherry,	18 to 20 " " " "
Dwarf Pear, Dwarf Cherry and Quince,	8 to 10 " " " "
Apricot, Nectarine, Peach and Plum,	16 to 18 " " " "
Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry,	3 to 5 "
Blackberries and Black Cap Raspberries,	4 by 8 "
Grape Vines,	8 by 8 "

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.

At 4 feet apart each way,	2,722
" 6 " " " "	1,210
" 8 " " " "	681
" 10 " " " "	436
" 12 " " " "	302
" 15 " " " "	104
" 20 " " " "	110
" 25 " " " "	70
" 30 " " " "	48
" 2½ " by one foot, (distance for Strawberries),	17,408
" 3 " " " " (Strawberries for marketing),	14,530





FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The Apple thrives well in any good soil, that is well-drained and in condition for producing good farm crops.

With particular reference to the most northern latitude of our country, we have taken pains to obtain and keep in supply a large stock of the Russian and Crab varieties, which being very hardy will stand great severity of climate. In this respect great progress has been made within the last few years. Many new and desirable hardy varieties of Apples of fine appearance and quality, as well as Crabs of choice flavor have been produced that will stand the severity of our most northern States or Canada. Sections heretofore deprived of this luxury, can now, by procuring trees of these proper varieties, produce in abundance the choicest Apples.

We cultivate principally the following list of varieties. A few of them are new and come to us very highly recommended, but most of them have been thoroughly tested and have been proven to be the most desirable now cultivated.

The following prices are for trees at the Nursery exclusive of packing. Standard Trees 5 to 7 feet high, 25 cts. each, except where otherwise noted.

Standard Trees, extra size (such varieties as we can supply) 50 cts. each.

SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size, roundish, pale yellow or straw color, sub-acid, fine. Tree moderate grower and productive. Last of July and first of August.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Medium size, striped with deep red ; tender, sub-acid and pleasant. Erect grower and productive. August.

GOLDEN SWEET—Rather large, roundish, greenish to pale yellow ; flesh very sweet and good. Tree very hardy, free grower and good bearer. August.

PRIMATE—Large or above medium ; straw color, tinged with blush ; tender, fine grained, juicy and sub-acid. An abundant bearer, ripens gradually through August and September ; one of the best early apples grown.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, roundish, brilliant deep crimson, with a thick bloom, juicy, crisp and acid ; a beautiful apple. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy, and very productive. August.

SOPS OF WINE—Large, oblong, crimson, flesh stained with red, fine flavored, mild and agreeable. Tree very hardy. August.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, roundish, pale greenish yellow : tender and sweet. A moderate and regular bearer. August.

TART BOUGH—Above medium, oblong, yellowish white ; rather acid in flavor, like Early Harvest ; a highly valuable cooking apple. August.

TETOFISKY—A fine, early Russian apple, of medium size, yellow, striped with red, juicy and good flavor. Tree very hardy. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A new Russian variety, that promises to be of great value as an early fruit. Tree hardy, a strong grower and an unusually early bearer. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical ; skin pale yellow ; flesh white, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid ; quality very good. Ripens early in August, a week or two before Tetofsky. 50 cts. each.

AUTUMN APPLES.

ALEXANDER—A Russian apple. Fruit large size, deep red or crimson ; flesh, yellowish white, crisp, tender and pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, moderate grower and rather light bearer.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Medium size, streaked, tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine ; vigorous and productive. September and October.

AUCUBAFOLIA—Origin Russian. Large, yellow, streaked with red ; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, acid of fine flavor ; one of the best for cooking ; Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. October and November.

CHENANGO—(Chenango Strawberry, Sherwood's favorite). Large, oblong, ribbed, yellow, striped with red : tender and crisp, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. September.

COLVERT—Large, round, yellowish, striped and shaded with dull red ; tender, juicy and very good. Tree very hardy, a constant and abundant bearer. October and November.

FALL JENNETTING—Large, roundish, oblate, greenish yellow with a blush ; tender, juicy and very good. October and November.

FALL PIPPIN—Very large, roundish, oblong, conical, greenish yellow, becoming rich yellow when ripe ; flesh rather firm, rich and excel-

- lent; shoots vigorous and spreading; moderately productive. Fine in all localities. October to December.
- FAMEUSE**—(Snow apple.) Medium size, round, striped and blotched with deep crimson; juicy, sub-acid, spicy and pleasant. Highly esteemed in Canada. Tree very hardy. November to January.
- GRAVENSTEIN**—Large, roundish, striped with bright red on yellow ground; tender, juicy, very rich and high flavored. Fine in all localities. Vigorous, erect and productive. September and October.
- HAAS OR FALL QUEEN**—Originated near St. Louis. Fruit large size, roundish, conical, light color, splashed and mottled with light red, with many dots and dark centers. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and vigorous. Esteemed very highly in the west as a market fruit. September to November.
- JERSEY SWEET**—Medium, greenish yellow, thickly striped with red, very sweet, juicy and tender; good in all localities. Fine bearer. A popular apple. September and October.
- LOWELL, OR ORANGE**—(Queen Anne, or Tallow Pippin.) Large, roundish, oblong; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; valuable for its fairness, good quality and great productiveness. Tree very hardy. September and October.
- MAIDEN'S BLUSH**—Medium to large, oblate or flat, with a beautiful blush cheek, fine grained and tender, but not rich. Uniformly productive. September and October.
- MUNSON SWEET**—Medium to large, roundish oblate; pale yellow, with a fine blush on the sunny side; tender, sweet and of fine flavor. Tree straight, handsome, robust and very hardy. October to December.
- OLDENBURG**—(Duchess of Oldenburg.) A large beautiful Russian variety. Skin striped red and yellow; flesh rich, juicy, fine flavor. Very hardy and succeeds well in the more northern latitudes where the winters are too severe for most varieties. Tree a vigorous grower and a young and abundant bearer. September.
- PEACH**—Medium size, round or a little flattened; yellowish green, streaked with brownish red; flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree a moderate grower and very hardy. September. 50 cts. each.
- PORTER**—Rather large, oblong, bright yellow, tender, rich and of fine flavor; productive; esteemed in the Northern States. September and October.
- PUMPKIN SWEET (Pound Sweet)**—Very large, roundish, conical pale green with slight yellow in the sun. Flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sweet. December.

POWELL'S BEAUTY—Above medium, very handsome, fine flavor, sub-acid. Very prolific bearer. Tree hardy and a good grower. Originated by H. Powell, Spring, Pa. September and October.

RAMBO—Medium, oblate, yellowish ground, streaked with dull, yellowish red, and somewhat dotted; tender, rich, mild and very excellent. Fine in nearly all localities. October to January.

RED BIETIGHEIMER—A German variety recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale cream colored, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, sub-acid with a brisk pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. One of the largest and handsomest of apples and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October. 50 cts. each.

ROLFE—A new variety originated in Maine. Fruit large, handsome, red on yellow ground; flesh light, sub-acid; core very small; said to be excellent for cooking or the table. Tree a strong grower and annual bearer. September and October. 50 cts. each.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, roundish, light yellow, overspread with bright red, crisp, mildly sub-acid and agreeable. October to December.

ST. LAWRENCE—Large, roundish, striped with dark red on yellowish ground; rather acid, moderately rich and agreeable. A handsome, good and productive apple. Tree very hardy. October.

STUMP—A very handsome apple resembling Chenango, but not of as fine quality. Fruit medium size, skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; flesh firm, juicy, tender, sub-acid. It commands a good price on account of its uniform and handsome appearance. Tree stocky grower and prolific bearer.

TWENTY OUNCE—Very large, roundish, striped with red on yellowish ground; crisp, sub-acid. Very productive and excellent for cooking. Very profitable market apple. October to January.

WINTER APPLES.

BAILY SWEET—Large, deep red, striped on yellowish ground; flesh tender, rich, honied sweet flavor; excellent sweet apple. November to January.

BALDWIN—Large, roundish, bright red, mild, juicy and rich. Tree productive but rather tender. One of the most popular and profitable sorts for market. December to March.

BELMONT—(Waxen or Gate.) Tree vigorous, healthy and very productive. Fruit medium, of a waxen yellow color, often with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, of a mild agreeable flavor. Very good. November to February.

- BELLE DE BOSKOOP**.—A new variety said to be of Russian origin. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow shaded with light and dark, red over nearly the whole surface; flesh a little coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich and of good quality. February to April. 50 cts. each.
- BEN DAVIS**.—Large, very handsomely striped with red; good quality and late keeper. A very popular apple in the West and Southwest. Tree hardy and vigorous.
- BETHEL**.—Fruit good size, roundish oblong, yellow ground, covered with beautiful red stripes, and dotted with fine red and white spots; quality very best. Tree crooked grower, but hardy; one of the most valuable varieties for the North. December to February.
- BOTTLE GREENING**.—Resembles Rhode Island Greening in size and flavor. Tree a better grower and much hardier. December to March.
- ESOPUS SPITZENBURG**.—Large, round, ovate, skin deep red, faintly striped and covered with bloom; flesh rich, crisp and high flavored. December to April.
- FALLAWATER**.—(*Syn.*—Faldenwalder. Tulpehocken). Large, roundish, smooth, yellowish green with a brown blush, tender, juicy, mildly acid and agreeable. December to January.
- GIDEON**.—Originated by Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Minn. Fruit of medium size; skin a rich golden yellow with a handsome rosy blush; flesh juicy and fine sub-acid. Said to be very hardy. October to December. 50 cts. each.
- GOLDEN RUSSET**.—Medium size, russet, tinged with red on the exposed side; flesh crisp, juicy, highly flavored. Tree very hardy, a regular and prolific bearer. January to June.
- GREEN SWEET**.—Medium, nearly round, greenish, tender, sweet and spicy; not excelled; one of the best keeping sweet apples. Tree very hardy. December to May.
- GRIMES GOLDEN**.—(Grimes Golden Pippin). Medium to large size; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy; very good. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. January to April.
- HUBBARDSTON**.—(Hubbardston Nonesuch). Large, striped yellow and red, tender, juicy and fine. Good bearer. November to January.
- LADY APPLE**.—Small; skin pale yellow with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. Tree a moderate grower and bears large crops of fruit in clusters. A beautiful dessert fruit. November to May. 50 cts. each.

MAGOG RED STREAK—A new variety originated in Vermont. Fruit medium roundish; skin light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with light red; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Tree very hardy and productive; a late keeper. December to March. 50 cts. each.

MANN—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed, and thickly sprinkled with light and gray dots. Flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, pleasant. Tree upright grower, with slender branches, hardy, early and annual bearer. Late keeper and valued as market, cooking or dessert apple. January to April.

McINTOSH RED—Originated in Vermont. Medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive. November to February.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN—Medium size, roundish, a little flattened; when fully ripe, it is yellow, with a lively red cheek; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich and high flavor; one of the finest keeping apples. December to March.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, roundish, handsomely striped with red; juicy, rich, mild and agreeable. Vigorous grower and fine bearer. Very hardy. December to June. This apple is a universal favorite, being one of the largest, best, most beautiful and long keeping apples yet known.

PEWAUKEE—A seedling from the Duchess of Oldenburg. Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit medium size, round, bright yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; flesh, yellow white, juicy, sub-acid, with a nice aromatic flavor. January to May.

PECK'S PLEASANT—Large, roundish, light green, becoming yellow; very tender, with a mild, rich, fine clear pippin flavor. Good bearer. Tree very hardy. December to March.

RED CANADA—Medium size, oblate; skin yellow, mostly shaded with a deep crimson; sometimes striped on the sunny side, and thickly sprinkled with greenish dots; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy with a fine delicate flavor. November to April.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, roundish, green, becoming greenish yellow; tender, juicy, rich, rather acid and slightly aromatic. Very crooked grower. In the South it becomes an autumn fruit; in the North it matures in March and April.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Medium or large, roundish, a rough russet on greenish yellow ground; somewhat granular, crisp, rather acid and moderately juicy. It will keep until June. Tree free grower and great bearer.

SALOME—A new variety originated in Illinois. Fruit medium, roundish conical; skin pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, mild, sub-acid. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit hangs well on tree. January to June. 50 cts. each.

SMITH'S CIDER—Medium, skin red and yellow; flesh, juicy, acid; good. Good bearer. November to December.

STARK—An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping properties; skin greenish yellow, shaded, sprinkled and striped with light and dark red, nearly over the whole surface, and thinly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Good. January to May.

SUTTON BEAUTY—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow striped with crimson, flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, quality very good and keeps well. Tree a handsome grower and productive. A new variety that promises to be valuable. 50 cts. each.

SWAAR—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, a little russeted; tender with very mild, rich, agreeable flavor. January to May.

TALMAN SWEET—Medium, roundish, clear light yellow; firm, rich and very sweet; fine for cooking. Vigorous and productive. Tree very hardy. November to April.

TOMPKINS KING—(King of Tompkins Co.) A large, handsome fruit, striped red and yellow; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and of excellent quality. Tree rather tender. December to March.

TWENTY OUNCE PIPPIN—Very large, roundish oblate conical; skin yellow striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, rather coarse, sub-acid. Tree a very vigorous grower. December to February.

WAGENER—Medium or large, yellow ground with dull red stripes; very fine grained, tender, aromatic, mild and excellent. November to April.

WALBRIDGE—(Edgar Red Streak.) Tree a vigorous grower, productive and very hardy; fruit medium size, handsome, striped with red. Good. January to May.

WEALTHY—Originated by Peter M. Gideon, near St. Paul, Minn. Tree hardy, vigorous and healthy; fruit medium, with whitish yel-

low ground ; shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun, obscure broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, covered with light dots ; flesh white, fine grained, stained with red, tender, juicy, lively, vinous, sub-acid. Very good. December to February.

WESTFIELD SEEK-NO-FURTHER—Medium to large, roundish, slightly russeted, with dull, red stripes ; tender, rich, spicy, and of a fine flavor. Great bearer. November to February.

WHITE PIPPIN—Large, skin greenish white, becoming pale yellow when ripe ; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, with a fine, rich, sub-acid flavor. Of the Newtown Pippin class. Tree very hardy. January to March.

WINE SAP—Medium size, rather oblong, smooth, dark red, flesh firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to June.

WOLF RIVER—A new, hardy variety, originated in Wisconsin. Fruit large size, greenish yellow shaded with crimson ; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and very productive. January to February. 50 cts. each.

YELLOW BELLEFLEUR—Large, oblong, pale yellow with a deep blush on the sunny side ; tender, fine grained, crisp, juicy and excellent. Tree very hardy. February.

CRAB APPLES.

Price 25 cts. each except where otherwise noted.

The following list of crab apples comprise all that have been proven to be particularly desirable. There are many new ones not yet thoroughly tested, but most of them are only of value in cold climates where but few varieties of apples can be successfully grown.

GEN. GRANT—Fruit large, round, oblate, yellow ground, with broken stripes, of dark, almost black red on sun exposed side, with few light dots. Flesh white, moderately fine grained, not juicy, very mild, sub-acid. Tree good grower and productive. Late Autumn.

HYSLOP—Large, skin rich purple, covered with a velvety bloom ; fruit hanging until heavy frosts. Very ornamental. Tree very vigorous.

LARGE RED SIBERIAN—Rose violet on the sunny side, greenish yellow in the shade, covered with bloom. September and October.

MARTHA—A new variety raised from the seed of the Oldenburg apple by P. M. Gideon, of Minnesota. He thus describes it : Large, skin a bright glossy yellow shaded with bright red ; flesh a mild tart ; very desirable for culinary purposes and a fair eating fruit. Tree very handsome, great bearer. October to November. 50 cts. each.

MONTREAL BEAUTY—Large, bright yellow, shaded with rich red, flesh yellowish, rich, acid. One of the most beautiful of the crabs. Tree a free grower. September and October.

TRANSCENDENT—The largest of the Siberian Crab Apples, beautifully colored, red and yellow. Tree a very strong grower. One of the best.

VAN WYCK—Large, skin mottled with red. Sweet. Tree vigorous.

WHITNEY—Large, skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant. Tree vigorous, handsome grower, great bearer and very hardy. Last of August. 50 cts. each.

PEARS.

STANDARD PEARS, *i. e.*, Pears on the Pear stock, will adjust themselves to a greater variety of soil, and resist the power of adverse circumstances better than those on the Quince stock, *i. e.*, Dwarf Pears. But the latter set upon a strong, retentive soil, and treated with reasonably good care, will yield a large result to the planter, since about four times as many Dwarfs may be put upon a given tract as Standards, and each Dwarf, will, say for the first twenty years, bear as much as the Standard, reckoning of course, in this calculation, such varieties as are congenial to the Quince root. Varieties that are ill adapted to the Quince may be double-worked on Quince in cases where this stock is preferred.

RIPENING.—Few pears are good ripened on the tree, many sorts are nearly worthless. Summer Pears should be gathered when they have become full grown, and placed in boxes in the fruit room, which should be dark, dry and cool. Covering them with flannel greatly favors their ripening and taking on a beautiful, rich color. Autumn Pears may be left on the tree until they begin to mature and fall. Then they should be gathered, placed in the fruit house and covered up. Winter Pears should be left on the trees as long as possible without exposing them to frost, say until 1st or 15th of November. Gathered, they should be put in barrels or boxes and deposited in a room of low temperature, the lower the better, avoiding frost. If covered with old carpets or coverlets, they will bear pretty severe weather without injury. The temperature of the air about them should be kept as uniform as possible. When the time for ripening arrives, place them in warm air and they will soon be in perfect condition. Many varieties will ripen well with the same treatment that winter apples require. In all cases Pears should be kept carefully assorted.

Such as we have found to succeed in the Nursery on the Quince stock, we have given in a special list at the end of the general list.

It is of the utmost importance when Pear trees are heavily laden, that the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, if good sized fruit is desired.

The following list of varieties cultivated by us are nearly all well known and their value has been proven. It contains some new varieties highly recommended which promise to be desirable acquisitions.

Prices except otherwise noted :

Standard Trees two and three years old.....	50 cts. each.
“ “ extra size... ..	75 cts. to \$1.00 each.
Dwarf Trees two and three years old.....	50 cts. each.
“ “ extra size.....	75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

SUMMER PEARS.

BARTLETT—Large, buttery and melting; fine grained and tender; musky flavor. Growth erect; very productive, bearing while young. Tree rather tender. September.

BROCKWORTH PARK—Fruit large, similar to Bartlett; skin smooth, pale yellow, slightly streaked with crimson; sprightly flavor, melting, juicy and rich. September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A large handsome pear, originated in Dorchester, Mass., supposed to be a seedling of the Bartlett, which it greatly resembles in all its qualities, except the musky flavor peculiar to that variety. It should be picked ten days before time of ripening. September.

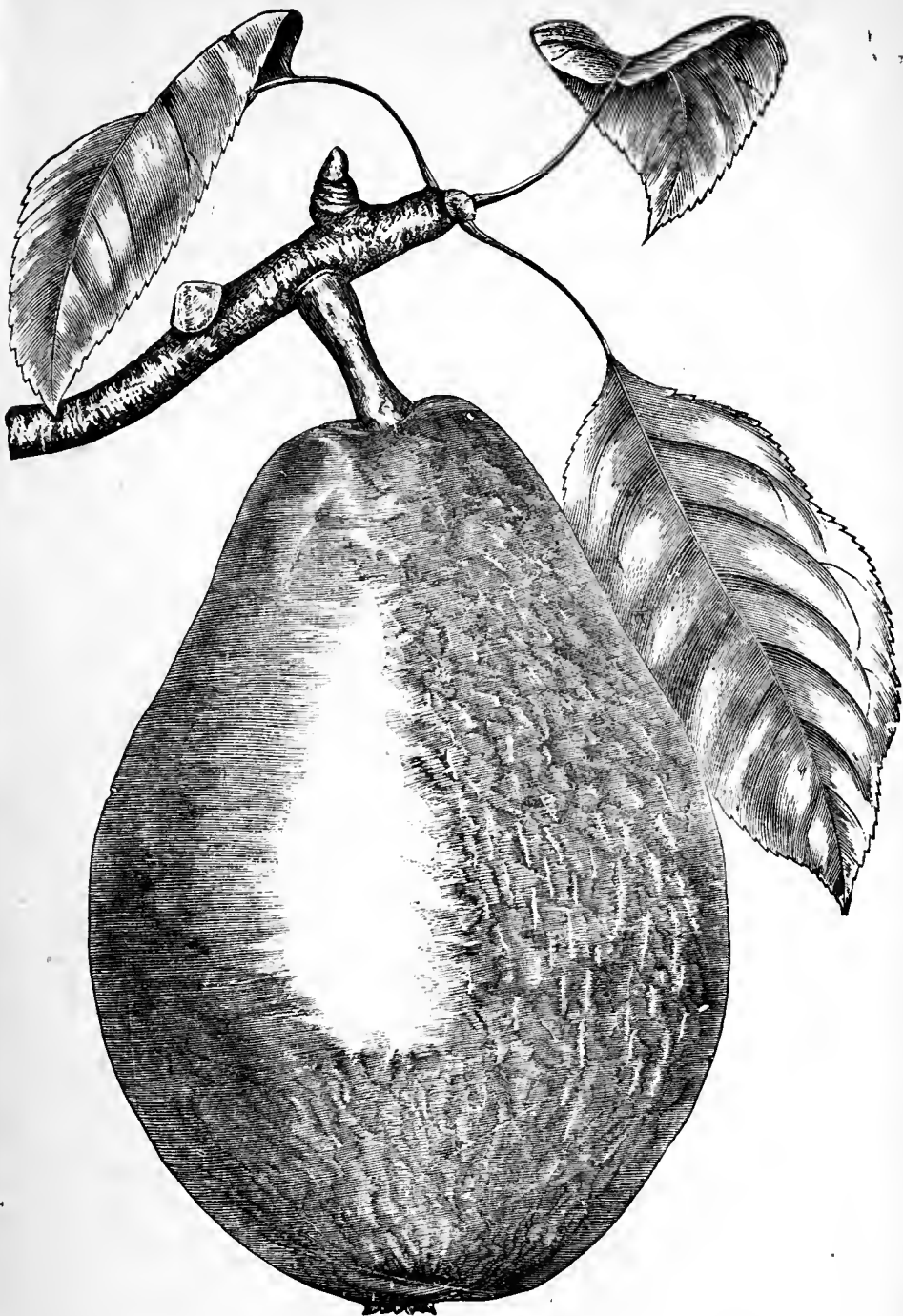
GIFFARD—(Beurre Giffard.) Medium pyriform, fine yellow with red cheek; buttery, juicy, sweet, high flavored and delicious. A poor grower in the nursery. One of the very best early pears. August.

LAWSON OR COMET—A new variety, said to have originated in Ulster Co. N. Y. Fruit large, skin bright yellow nearly covered with a beautiful crimson. Flesh juicy, crisp and pleasant, but not of high quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle of July to first of August. \$1.00 each.

LE CONTE—Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow, flesh of fair quality. Tree very vigorous and productive. Resembling the Chinese Sand Pear of which it is a seedling. Ripens about same time as Bartlett. 75 cts. each.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH—Below medium size, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and very melting. Last of August.

OSBAND'S SUMMER—Medium size, yellow, with a brown cheek; melting, with a sweet, mild, and fine flavor. Productive, and one of the best early pears. Tree very hardy. August.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

SOUVENIR DU CONGRES—Fruit large, and resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, yellow, splashed with bright red on side exposed to sun: flesh like the Bartlett, having its musky flavor in a less degree. August and September.

SUMMER DOYENNE. (Doyenne D'Ete.) Small, clear yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, sweet and melting. Bears well even when young. Ripens well on tree. August.

TYSON—Medium, bright yellow, with a brown cheek, buttery, melting, aromatic and sweet. Esteemed one of the best summer pears. Tree very hardy. September.

AUTUMN PEARS.

ANGOULEME—(Duchesse d'Angouleme.) One of the largest of pears, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted. Does best on Quince. Fine market fruit. October and November.

BELLE LUCRATIVE—Fondante d'Automne). Medium, yellowish green, slightly russeted; melting, delicious and fine. Good bearer. This is one of the best autumn pears. September and October.

BOSC—(Beurre Bosc). Large, deep yellow, a little russeted; juicy, buttery, rich and highly flavored. Grows singly, looking as if thinned on the tree. Tree moderate grower. September and October. 75 cts. each.

BOUSSOCK—(Doyenne Boussock). Large, lemon yellow, a little russeted; buttery, melting and juicy. October.

BRIGNAIS—(Beurre de Brignais Des Nonnes). Above medium, regularly turbinate, smooth, fine, clear lemon color; very juicy, sweet, melting and delicious, with an exquisitely fine, high flavor and perfume. September and October.

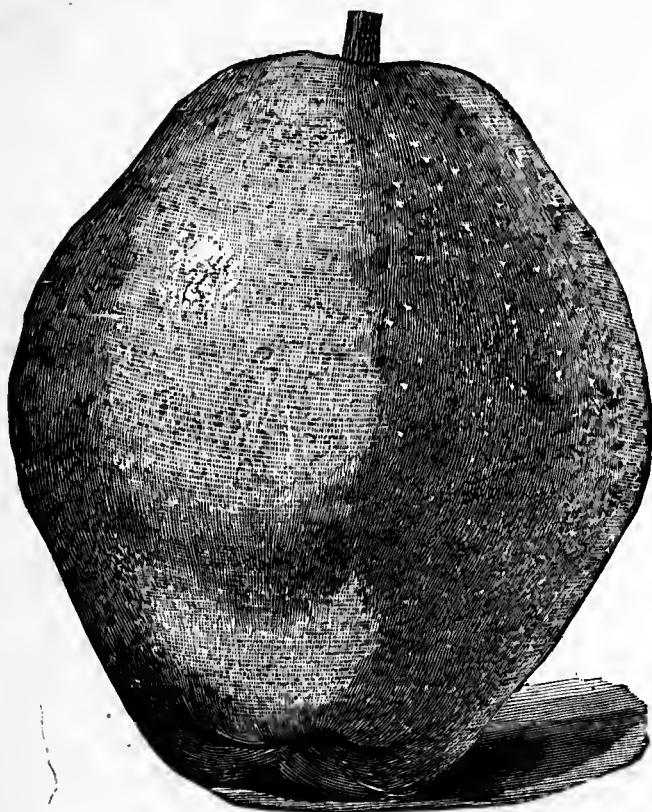
BUFFUM—Medium, yellow, with a reddish brown cheek; buttery, sweet, and fine flavored. Tree very hardy. September.

COMICE—(Doyenne du Comice). Large, fair, pale yellow; melting, buttery, juicy, rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious. October to December.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, pale yellow, somewhat russeted; juicy, melting, rich and sweet. Good bearer. Trees very hardy. September and October.

FREDERICK CLAPP—Above medium; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly rich and aromatic; said to be a very superior pear. Tree vigorous grower. October and November. 75 cts. each.

HOWELL—Large, obovate, yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; melting, juicy, slightly acidulous, with a delicate, perfumed flavor. Tree very hardy. September and October.



KIEFFER PEAR.

KIEFFER—(Kieffer's Hybrid). Said to be a cross of the Chinese Sand Pear and Bartlett. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinged with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a decided quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, an early and great bearer. October and November.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY—Large, Yellowish green, with a red cheek; very juicy, buttery, melting and rich. One of the best, and very productive. September and October.

SECKEL—The richest and highest flavored pear known; small, yellowish brown, with deep brown cheek; sweet, very juicy, buttery, melting. September and October.

SHELDON—Above medium, roundish, usually greenish russet, sometimes tinged with red; very melting, juicy, sugary, rich, with a high musky flavor. Tree very hardy. October.

SUPERFIN—(Beurre Superfin). Large, yellowish green, and somewhat russeted, very melting and juicy, with a rich, agreeable, sub-acid flavor. October.

WASHINGTON—Medium, obovate, clear lemon yellow; very juicy, melting, sweet and agreeable. September.

WHITE DOYENNE—(Virgalieu). Medium, pale yellow with a faint blush; fine flavor and universally esteemed. Very hardy tree. October and November.

AUTUMN EARLY WINTER PEARS.

ANJOU—(Beurre d'Anjou). Large, greenish yellow; buttery and melting, with a high, rich flavor. Tree very vigorous and productive. One of the most valuable pears. November and December.

CLAIRGEAU—(Beurre Clairgeau). Very large, clear cinnamon russet, with reddish tint on sunny side; melting, juicy, sprightly, perfumed and excellent. Very handsome. Tree tender. October.

JONES—(Jones Seedling). Medium size; skin yellow, shaded with russet; flesh buttery, sugary. Tree free grower. January. 75c. each.

LAWRENCE—A large, rich flavored, melting pear. One of the very best winter pears. Tree very hardy and a great bearer. December.

MOUNT VERNON—Medium or above. Flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, slightly vinous. Very good. November and December.

VICAR—(Vicar of Winkfield, LeCure). A large and long pear of good quality and great productiveness. Profitable for market. Does best on quince. Tree very hardy. November to January.

WINTER NELIS—Medium, yellowish green, with gray russet; fine grained, buttery; rich and sweet, with a high aromatic flavor. Straggling grower in Nursery. November to January. 75c. each.

LATE WINTER PEARS.

BORDEAUX—(Duchess de Bordeaux). A new French variety; large, handsome, sweet, juicy, aromatic; keeps well into April and May, and remains plump and unwilted. The skin is thick and very firm, adapting it well for transportation to market.

EASTER BEURRE—Large, melting and fine. Keeps through the winter. Very productive.

JOSEPHINE OF MALINES—Medium, skin yellow, with a reddish tinge on the sunny side, covered with russet spots; flesh yellowish white, melting, juicy, sugary, vinous and high flavored. A most delicious winter pear. January to March.

PRESIDENT DROUARD—Large, melting and juicy, with a delicate perfume. Tree vigorous. March to May. 75 cts. each.

DWARF PEARS.

Special collection of Pears that succeed as Dwarfs
(on the Quince.)

The following varieties of Dwarf Pears are recommended. They are all of good quality, vigorous growers and productive :

SUMMER—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Summer Doyenne, Osband's Summer.

AUTUMN—Angouleme, Belle Lucrative, Boussock, Comice, White Doyenne, Brignais, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Seckel, Superfin.

WINTER—Anjou, Easter Beurre, Vicar, Bordeaux, Josephine of Malines.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry likes a dry soil, and not over rich. A sandy or gravelly loam is good. In this latitude we consider low heads much better than high, on account of the liability of the trunk of the tree when bare of limbs to crack.

PRICES EXCEPT OTHERWISE NOTED.

Standard Trees	1 year,	85 cts. each.
"	" 2 and 3 years,	50 cts. each.
"	" Extra size,	75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Heart Cherries.

Fruit heart-shaped, with sweet, tender flesh. Tree of rapid upright growth and large drooping foliage.

BLACK EAGLE—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich and high flavored. Vigorous grower and productive. 1st to 15th July.

BLACK HEART—Fruit about medium size, heart-shaped. Skin glossy, dark purple, deep black when ripe. Flesh before fully ripe half

- tender, but finally becoming tender and juicy, with a rich, sweet flavor. Ripens last of June. Tree hardy.
- BLACK REPUBLICAN**—(Luelling). Very large, black; flesh solid and of fine quality. Ripens late. 75 cts. each.
- BLACK TARTARIAN**—Very large, purplish black; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Vigorous grower and very productive. Tree tender. Last of June into July.
- COE'S TRANSPARENT**—Fruit medium size, round and regular. Skin thin and wax-like, delicate, pale amber, nearly covered with pale cornelian red in the sun, and marked with pale spots or blotches. Flesh very tender, melting and juicy with delicate, but sweet and excellent flavor. Ripens just before Black Tartarian.
- EARLY PURPLE**—(Early Purple Guigne). Rather small, purple, tender, juicy and sweet. Growth spreading. Middle of June.
- ELTON**—Large, pale yellow in the shade, nearly covered next the sun with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Growth vigorous. Last of June.
- GOVERNOR WOOD**—Large, light yellow with a red cheek; tender, sweet, juicy and delicious; one of the best. Last of June.
- IDA**—Originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit large, skin pale yellow, nearly covered with bright red, more or less mottled; flesh tender, juicy, rich and of best quality. Said to be the hardiest sweet cherry known. Tree vigorous grower and an abundant and regular bearer. Ripens with the May Duke. 75 cts. each.

Bigarreau Cherries.

These are distinguished from the Heart Cherries by the firm flesh of the fruit and spreading habit of the tree.

- BIGARREAU**—(Yellow Spanish). Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best and handsomest of light colored cherries. Vigorous and productive. End of June.
- MEZEL**—(Great Bigarreau). Very large, almost black; firm and juicy. Middle of July.
- NAPOLEON**—(Napoleon Bigarreau)—Very large, pale yellow and deep red; very firm with a fine flavor, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower, and very productive; a favorite. Beginning of July.
- ROCKPORT**—(Rockport Bigarreau). Large, pale amber, with clear red; firm, juicy, sweet and rich, with an excellent flavor. Vigorous grower; rather early in ripening.

SCHMIDTS BIGARREAU—Said to be a most promising cherry. Fruit of large size, skin a rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy with a fine flavor. A great bearer. New. 75 cts. each.

Duke and Morello Cherries.

These Cherries are different from the Heart and Bigarreau sorts, both in habit of tree and quality of fruit; the tree being of slower growth, with erect, thicker and deeper colored foliage. The Dukes have stout, erect branches, with bright or dark red fruit. Many of the varieties are sweet and pleasant for dessert, while the Morellos are invariably acid, and more used for culinary purposes; the tree being of slender habit, with spreading branches. These two classes are peculiarly adapted for Dwarfs and Pyramids on the Mahaleb stock; their hardiness makes them indispensable in localities where the Hearts and Bigarreus fail in consequence of severity of climate.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE—Large, red, rather acid, tender and juicy. Slow grower and fine bearer. Last of July.

EARLY RICHMOND—An early, acid, red cherry; fine for culinary purposes. Very productive. June.

EUGENIE—(Empress Eugenie). Large, dark red, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and fairly productive. July 1st.

LATE DUKE—Large, light red; quite late and fine. Tree vigorous. Last of July.

LIEB—A new Morello Cherry from Illinois; resembles Early Richmond, only a little later in ripening. Much prized in Northern latitudes for its size and hardiness. 75 cts. each.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—Medium size, dark red, rich and acid. Late. Succeeds well in the West. Tree very similar to Early Richmond.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red; very juicy and melting. Vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

MONTMORENCY LARGE—Large, red, of very fine flavor. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Last of July.

MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE—Red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond and ten days later. Said to be very prolific and hardy, and is highly recommended.

MORELLO—(English Morello). Large, dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish red, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Trees small and slender. Last of July.

OLIVET—A new Duke Cherry of French origin. Very large, of a deep shining red, tender, rich and vinous with a sweet sub-acidulous

flavor. Ripens early and continues through June and most of July.
75 cents each.

OSTHEIM—A hardy cherry imported from Russia. It is said to have withstood the severest winters of the Northwest. Fruit large; flesh liver color, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid. Middle of July.
75 cents each.

PLUMS.

This delicious fruit does not receive the attention it deserves, because of the common belief that it cannot be successfully grown on account of the disease called "black knot," which sometimes affects the trees, and the ravages of the insect curculio. These obstacles to the culture of the Plum can be removed by a little perseverance. Removing the black knot when first it makes its appearance and clean, thorough cultivation will do a great deal towards preventing its further development. The fruit can be protected from the curculio with a little extra labor. Salt sprinkled under the trees in March before the frost comes out of the ground destroys the insects. Probably the surest way to destroy these pests, is as soon as they begin to sting the young fruit to spread a large sheet, prepared for the purpose, under the tree and early in the morning, while the dew is on, jar it so as to shake down the insects and stung fruit. The fruit and insects should then be destroyed. This should be done daily for a few days. The crops thus secured will repay largely for the labor performed.

Prices of Plum Trees except where otherwise noted :

Standard Trees two and three years old.....50 cts. each.
" " extra size.....75 cts. to \$1.00.

BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE—(Reine Claude De Bavay.) Large, greenish yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary, rich and of fine quality. Very productive. Resembles Washington in growth, but the leaves and shoots are smaller. Hangs long on the tree. Middle to last of September.

BRADSHAW—Very large, dark violet red; juicy and pleasant. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Large and handsome, light yellow; firm, rich and sweet. Fair grower and quite productive. Last of September.

COE'S PURPLE DROP—Large, shaped like the Golden Drop; the best of its season. Early in October.

COPPER—Fruit medium or below, oval, without suture and with a slight mamelon neck. Skin deep copper color, covered with thick blue bloom. Flesh greenish, juicy, and acid, adheres to the stone.

Valued for cooking. Tree vigorous, very productive and a good market variety. Last of September.

GENERAL HAND—One of the largest of the native varieties, pale yellow; juicy, sweet and good. A sure bearer and of high reputation. Beginning of September.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large, oval, dark purple; juicy, rich, sweet and good. Very productive. September.

GREEN GAGE—Small; standard of excellence. Slow grower. Last of August.

GUII—A new and very popular Plum, and much esteemed by the Hudson River Plum growers. Said to be a remarkable bearer. Fruit very large, deep purple covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, sweet and pleasant. First to the middle of September.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large, greenish yellow; juicy, melting and rich. Fine grower and great bearer. Fifteenth of August.

JEFFERSON—Large, yellow, faintly reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and luscious; one of the most valuable. End of August.

LOMBARD—Medium, violet red; not rich, but juicy, pleasant and of fair quality. A good bearer. End of August.

McLAUGHLIN—Large, yellowish, tinged with red; firm, juicy, sweet, and luscious. Vigorous grower. Last of August.

MOORE'S ARCTIC—Size medium; skin purplish black, with a slight blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Tree vigorous; an early and abundant bearer. It is claimed to be very hardy and so far free from black knot. 75 cts. each.

PEACH—Large, salmon to light red; rather coarse, but sprightly and juicy; much esteemed for large size and handsome appearance. Ripens about the 20th of August.

POND'S SEEDLING—Tree very vigorous and productive. Fruit very large and beautiful, yellowish, covered with bright red, having a whitish bloom sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellow, juicy and sugary. Good. Middle of September.

PRUNUS PISSARDI—(See Deciduous Shrubs.)

PRUNUS SIMONI—A species from China. Flowers white, appearing early in spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine; color brick red, flesh yellow with a peculiar aromatic flavor. 75 cts. each.

PURPLE EGG—(Hudson River.) Rather large size, egg shaped. Good grower, and good and regular bearer, ripening same time as Quackenboss. A popular new variety.

- QUACKENBOSS—Fruit large, oblong, roundish. Skin deep purple, covered with a bluish bloom. Flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained, sweet and sub-acid. Adheres slightly to the stone. A very rapid, upright grower, and productive. Middle of September.
- RED EGG—Large, violet red; fine for culinary purposes. Vigorous and productive. End of August.
- SHIPPER'S PRIDE—A new variety originated in the western part of New York State. Fruit large and nearly round, color handsome dark purple; flesh fine, juicy and sweet; fine canning plum and a good shipper; excellent for market. Tree thrifty grower and is said to stand our coldest winters without injury. Very productive. First to middle of September. 75 cts. each.
- SMITH'S—Orleans. Largé, reddish purple; firm, juicy and rich. Vigorous and productive. Latter part of August.
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—An English purple variety. Claimed to be one of the most desirable Damsons. Esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and very productive. October.
- WASHINGTON—Large, green, somewhat reddish; juicy, sweet and fine. Vigorous in growth, and very productive. Liable to rot on the tree. August.
- WEAVER—A wild Plum of good size, fine flavor and very productive. Tree hardy and vigorous. Valuable for cold climates.
- WILD GOOSE—Skin purple, with fine bloom. Flesh juicy, sweet; adheres to stone. Valuable where the common Plum will not succeed. Last of July.
- YELLOW EGG—A large and handsome egg-shaped yellow plum, coarse but valuable for cooking. Tree vigorous and very productive. Last of August.

PEACHES.

The Peach in this country is almost universally grown upon its own stock. We have, however, successfully worked it upon the Plum stock and they may be desirable so worked in very stiff clay cold and damp soils, but we would not recommend them for general planting. It is very essential in the successful cultivation of the Peach that the ground should be kept clear and mellow around the trees, and that they should be regularly pruned. The heads should be kept low and every spring the shoots of the previous year's growth should be cut back at least one-third, as the fruit is produced on the wood of the previous season's

growth, and this supplies the tree with vigorous annual wood for bearing. In planting, the stem should be cut back one-third and the side branches to one or two buds.

PRICE OF PEACH TREES.

On Peach stock 25 cts. each except otherwise noted.

ALEXANDER—Medium to large, skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens two weeks before Hale's Early, and is one of the largest and best of the early varieties for market or family use.

AMSDEN—Medium, skin greenish white, nearly covered with light and dark red; flesh melting juicy sweet. Ripens at the same time as the Alexander and is very similar.

BEATRICE—(Early Beatrice). Fruit medium size with a marble red cheek; flesh melting and juicy. Succeeds Alexander.

CANADA—(Early Canada). One of the earliest. Ripens at same time and bears a close resemblance to Alexander. Freestone.

CONKLING—Large, golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, vinous and good. Tree very vigorous and a great bearer. Succeeds Crawford's Early. 50 cts. each.

COOLEGE'S FAVORITE—Above medium, and nearly white, with red dots and brilliant scarlet cheek; very melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Middle of August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large, yellow, very juicy, rich, beautiful and magnificent; ranks high. Vigorous and productive; very popular. Early in September.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Very large, yellow; rich, juicy and vinous. Very productive; ranks among the finest as a late variety. Last of September.

DOWNING—Medium size, color deep red. As good as Amsden and quite as early. Tree a vigorous grower. A desirable early Peach.

EARLY YORK—(Serrate Early York). Medium to large, greenish white, dotted with red; rich, tender and full of juice. Good grower and bearer; one of the best. About 15th of August.

FOSTER—Large, round, as large as Crawford's Early, and of better quality. Ripens a week earlier.

GARFIELD—Large, deep yellow and dark red; exceedingly handsome; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, very good. Tree very hardy and productive. Ripens with Crawford's Early. 50 cts. each.

GEORGE THE FOURTH—Large, nearly white, with a red cheek;

melting, juicy, rich and excellent. Crops moderate, one cause of its excellence. Last of August.

HALE'S EARLY—Medium size, white flesh, juicy, rich and delicious; very early. a fine orchard variety.

HEATH CLING—Very large, yellowish white, red next the sun; exceedingly juicy, becoming melting, with a high, rich, vinous flavor; does not succeed well too far North. Middle of October.

HILL'S CHILI—Medium to large, oblong, skin downy, yellow; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. Very productive. End of October.

LARGE EARLY YORK—(Honest John). Above medium, nearly round, whitish, with a rich, red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, mild, rich and excellent. Last of August.

LORD PALMERSTON—Very large, skin creamy white with a pink cheek; flesh melting, juicy and rich. End of September. 50 cts. each.

LOUISE—(Early Louise). Fruit medium size, bright red, melting, juicy and fine; almost as early as Early Beatrice. Tree hardy.

MORRIS WHITE—Medium, creamy white, tinged with red; flesh white, juicy and delicious. Good bearer and desirable. Middle of September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, round; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, good; freestone. Tree vigorous and productive. A good early market variety.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellowish white, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and excellent. Succeeds well in all localities, and has few equals in the North. First to eighteenth of September.

RIVERS—(Early Rivers). Large, straw-colored peach, with delicate pink cheek, melting and rich, with fine racy flavor. Ripens a few days after Early Louise.

SALWAY—Of English origin; large, roundish; skin creamy yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, rich. A promising late peach for market, where it will ripen. 50 cts. each.

SCHUMAKER—An early peach similar to Alexander, ripening at the same time. Fruit a little more showy. Tree said to be very hardy. 50 cts. each.

SMOCK—Large, light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone, juicy, rich. September to October.

STEADLEY—Fruit very large, of a greenish white color; flesh white and of a delicious flavor. First of October. 50 cts. each.

STEVENS' RARERIPPE—Large, white shaded and mottled red ; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high quality. Resembles Old Mixon Free only larger. Freestone. Tree hardy and a regular bearer. Begins to ripen with Late Crawford and continues three to four weeks.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large, creamy white, with a bright red cheek ; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Last of September.

SUSQUEHANNA—Very large, handsome, rich, yellow and beautiful red ; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Middle of September.

TROTH'S EARLY—Small, red, flesh white, melting, rich and good. Tree very productive. Valuable early variety and said to be good shipper and keeper. First of August.

WAGER—Large, yellow shaded with red ; flesh yellow and of fair quality, but excellent for cooking. Tree hardy and prolific. Last of August. 50 cts. each.

WATERLOO—Medium to large ; skin whitish green, marbled with red and crimson in the sun ; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous ; adheres to the stone. Ripens about same time as Alexander.

WHEATLAND—Large ; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson ; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late. 50 cts. each.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is a most beautiful and delicious fruit, ripening just before the Plum. It is highly ornamental, both in the spring, with its luxuriance of early blossoms, and in the summer, with its load of golden fruit. It is liable to be attacked by the curculio the same as the Plum and requires the same treatment. Price 50 cts. each.

BREDA—Small dull orange, marked with red ; juicy, rich and vinous. Good bearer, and hardy. First of August.

EARLY GOLDEN—Small, pale orange ; juicy and sweet. Hardy and productive ; fine orchard variety. First week in July.

MOORPARK—One of the largest ; orange with a red cheek, firm, juicy, with a rich flavor. Very productive. August.

PEACH—Very large ; orange with a dark cheek, juicy and high flavored ; one of the best.

ROYAL—Large ; rich ; ripens just before Moorpark ; hardy.

Russian Apricots.

This class of Apricots are said to have recently been introduced into this country by the Russian Mennonites and they are claimed to be superior to the American varieties in hardiness and early bearing. We have the following varieties recommended as the best of their class. Price \$1.00 each.

ALEXANDER—Large, yellow, flecked with red, sweet, delicious. July 1st. One of the very best.

ALEXIS—Large to very large, yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious. Tree hardy and very productive. Middle of July.

CATHERINE—Medium, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens latter part of July.

GIBB—Medium, yellow; sub-acid, rich, juicy. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens latter part of July. The best early variety.

J. B. BUDD—Large; white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, fine. The best late variety. August 1st.

NICHOLAS—Medium; white; sweet and melting. Very productive. Ripens about July 10th.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine resembles the Peach strongly in quality, but has the skin and much the appearance of the Plum. It is a very beautiful fruit. The cultivation and management of the tree is the same as that for the Peach. The tree should be shortened in annually. The fruit is particularly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy should be applied as to the Plum. Price 50 cts. each.

BOSTON—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; sweet and pleasant; freestone. First of September.

DOWNTON—Large; greenish white with a red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and high flavored; one of the best. Freestone.

EARLY VIOLET—Medium; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

ELRUGE—Medium, pale yellow, with a dark red cheek; juicy and high flavored. Much esteemed. First of September.

RED ROMAN—Large, greenish yellow, with a dark, reddish cheek; firm, rich, vinous and high flavored; freestone. September.

VICTORIA—Very large; the finest of the English varieties.

QUINCES.

PRICE, 50 cents each.

ANGERS—Large, a little elongated ; skin greenish yellow. Very fragrant, fine for preserves. A strong rapid grower. Also used for stock to work the Pear on. December to February.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large and roundish, bright golden yellow. very productive ; most extensively cultivated for the fruit. Ripe in October.

CHAMPION—Very large and handsome ; flesh cooks very tender, flavor fine. Tree very productive and bears young. Very valuable but ripens rather late for this climate.

REA—(Rea's Mammoth.) Superb fruit, one-third larger than the Orange Quince ; same form and color and equally as good.

GRAPES.

HARDY NATIVE SORTS.

PRICE, 50 cents each, except when otherwise noted.

To do well, the Grape requires a deep, dry, not very rich soil, a warm place, and free exposure to sun and air. The vines should be pruned in the fall, taken down, laid on the ground, and covered slightly with earth. This covering protects them against injury from the severity of the winter, to which all varieties in exposed localities are to a greater or less extent liable. We do not grow a long list of varieties many of which are valueless for this climate, but aim to have all the kinds both old and new that have been proven hardy, productive and of good quality.

Black Grapes.

CHAMPION—Bunches large, compact ; berry large, black and adheres to the stem. Quality medium. The earliest grape known. 25 cts. each.

CONCORD—Very large bunches and berries ; black, with a beautiful bloom ; moderately juicy, very sweet, hardy and productive. Rampant grower. Ripe two weeks earlier than the Isabella. Succeeds over a larger extent of country than any other grape. 25 cts. each.

HARTFORD—Large bunch and berry, black; sweet, moderately juicy, pulp a little tough and acid; berries liable to drop while the vine is young. Strong, vigorous grower; productive. Ripe ten days before Isabella. A valuable grape. 25 cts. each.

MERRIMAC—(Rogers' No. 19.) Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers varieties.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch medium; berry round; color black with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of medium quality. Vine hardy and productive. Ripens with the Hartford.

WILDER—(Rogers' No. 4.) Bunch large, compact shouldered; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a slightly fibrous pulp. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens about with Concord. One of the best of the Rogers varieties.

WORDEN—Similar to Concord, being as hardy, productive and as good grower. Bunches and berries larger; color and flavor very similar. Ripens earlier. Superior to Concord in quality. One of the best.

Red and Purple Grapes.

AGAWAM—(Rogers' 15.) Bunch good size, berries large, reddish; tender, juicy and rich. Vine vigorous grower and a good bearer. One of the best of the red varieties.

BRIGHTON—In color, size and form of the bunches quite similar to the Catawba; ripening nearly as early as the Delaware, hardy, vigorous grower, and very desirable. Although a comparatively new grape, the Brighton has gained a wide reputation as one of the best early grapes.

DELAWARE—Bunches and berries small, flesh colored; exceedingly sweet, but sprightly, vinous and aromatic; strong grower in the vineyard. Profuse bearer. Ripe three weeks earlier than the Isabella. Stands at the head of Grapes.

IONA—Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, round, almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender from the outside to the center with a vinous, rich, sprightly flavor. It needs a warm season and a favorable locality to ripen perfectly in this section. Keeps well and is very desirable.

LINDLEY—(Rogers' No. 9.) Bunch medium; berries medium, red, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly aromatic. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens about the same time as Delaware. One of the earliest and best of Rogers'.

MARY—Bunch medium, not very compact ; berry large, round, rich red ; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens early and yet is the longest keeping grape we know of. Specimens are said to have been kept in fine condition with flavor well preserved until April.

MASSASOIT—(Rogers' No. 3.) Medium bunches, red ; flesh very tender and juicy. Early as Hartford.

SALEM—(Rogers' No. 53.) Bunch large, compact ; berry large, round ; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor ; slight pulp. Vine very vigorous and productive. The best of the Rogers. Ripens a little before Concord.

White Grapes.

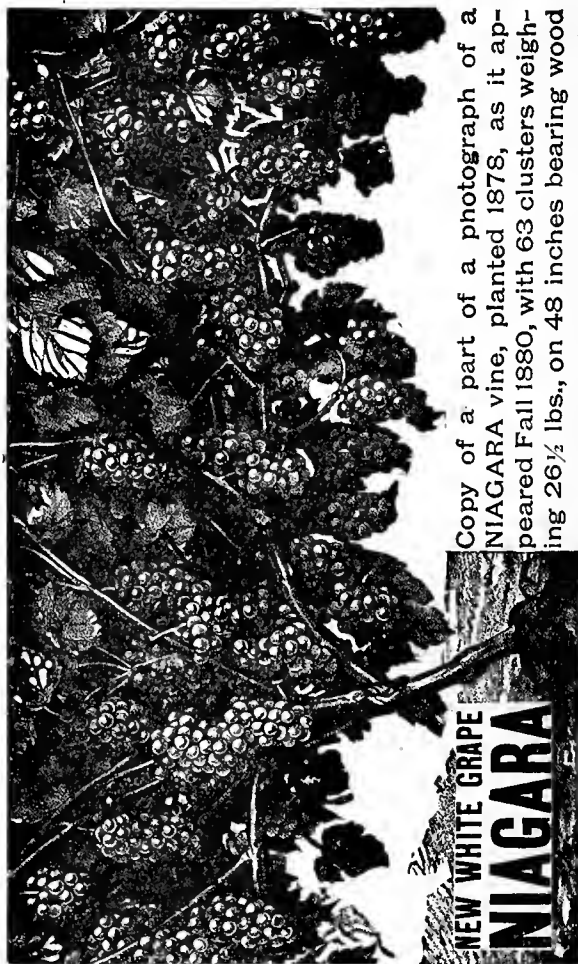
EMPIRE STATE—A new white grape described as follows : Bunch large, shouldered ; berry medium to large ; color white with a light tinge of yellow, covered with a white bloom ; a good keeper. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens with Hartford. Not yet thoroughly tested. \$1.00 each.

LADY—A seedling of Concord. Bunch and berry medium ; light greenish yellow covered with white bloom ; flesh tender and sweet, and of fair quality. Vine hardy, but not a free grower. Ripens before Concord.

LADY WASHINGTON—Bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered ; berry medium to large ; color deep yellow with a tinge of delicate pink and covered with a thin white bloom ; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord. 75 cts. each.

MARTHA—Bunches medium, berries large, roundish, greyish yellow ; flesh similar to Concord, and ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large, compact ; berry large, roundish ; skin thin but tough, pale yellow with a thin whitish bloom ; flesh tender, sweet, of fair quality. Vine very vigorous and productive. Taking into consideration the vigor and productiveness of the vine and the color of the fruit, this variety will undoubtedly fill the place long vacant among grapes. Ripens with Concord. \$1.00 each.



POCKLINGTON—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered ; berry large, golden yellow ; flesh a little pulpy, sweet, juicy, of good quality. A valuable variety. Ripens with Concord.

CURRENTS.

PRICE, \$1.00 per dozen or \$5.00 per 100 except where noted.

The Currant requires a frequent top dressing of manure to the soil, to insure full crops of large fruit. The ground about it should be kept mellow and free from grass and weeds.

For profitable culture we prefer the *renewal* system, *i. e.*, cutting out all the old wood after it has borne two or three years, letting a suitable number of young canes come up to supply its place. The old wood becomes enfeebled by continual bearing, and should therefore be removed.

A selection of half a dozen varieties will cover what is best and most desirable of this fruit, the others being different from them only in a slight degree, or falling below them in quality.

As soon as the Currant worm makes its appearance the plants should be dusted with white hellebore when they are wet with dew.

CERRY—The largest of all currants, dark red and very fine. Plant vigorous and productive. The fruit will hang till late in September.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—A new variety said to be more productive than the cherry and with larger clusters. A very promising variety. One year old plants 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz. Two year old plants 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

LEE'S PROLIFIC—A new black variety of English origin. Fruit large and of fine quality bush a vigorous grower and very productive.

VERSAILLAISE—(La Versaillaise.) Very similar to Cherry. Large, beautiful and very productive. One of the best red Currants.

VICTORIA—Medium bright red; bunches very long, late, very productive and valuable.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, white, with a rich, mild acid flavor. The most valuable and best white currant. Very productive.



FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANTS.

GOOSEBERRIES.

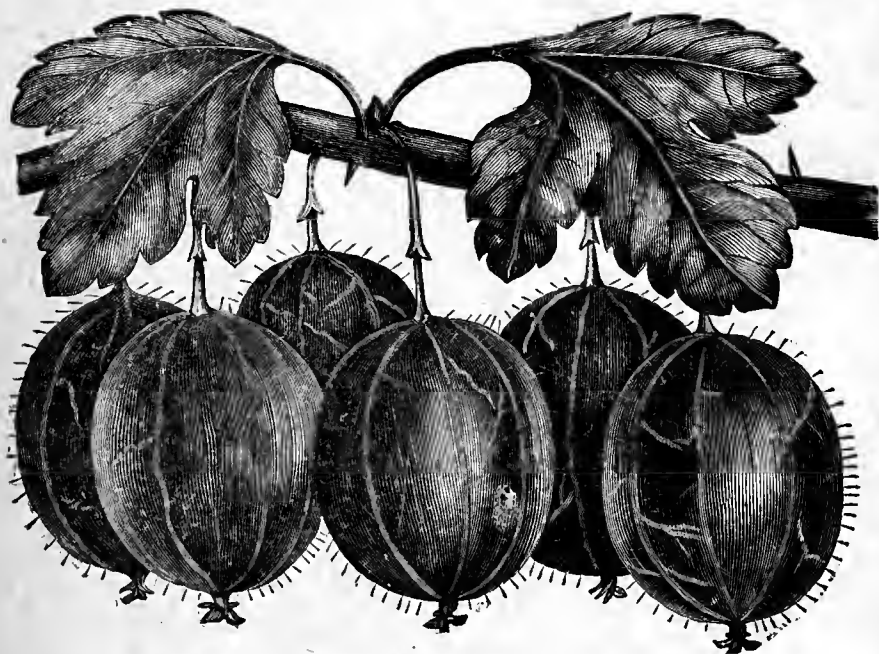
The Gooseberry requires about the same cultivation as the currant, and the same treatment for worms.

English Varieties.

English gooseberries are larger and of finer quality than the American varieties, but are liable to mildew.

Price 25 cts each, \$2.50 per doz. except where noted.

CROWN BOB—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy, quality fine.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

INDUSTRY—This new and valuable variety is attracting deserved attention wherever it has been tried, and promises to revolutionize Gooseberry culture. It is of large size; in color dark red; hairy, with a decidedly pleasant rich flavor. It is claimed by all who have tested it that it is unequalled for size, flavor, productiveness and vigor. Price 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

WHITE SMITH—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy ; of first quality.

We have several other sorts but the above are the best.

American Varieties.

DOWNING—Medium to large ; greenish white, almost transparent ; of flavor equal or superior to Houghton's and fruit much larger. Very productive. 15 cents each ; \$1.50 per dozen.

HOUGHTON—Medium size, pale red, and of excellent flavor. An American seedling, desirable for its fine quality, and especially for its freedom from mildew. 10 cents each ; \$1.00 per dozen.

SMITH'S—(Smith's Improved.) Larger than the other American varieties and equally free from mildew. Fruit light green. Plant vigorous and productive. 15 cents each ; \$1.50 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

For a productive Raspberry bed, the soil should be deep spaded and enriched by a top dressing of manure. The old and dead wood should be cut out each season. In many localities they require a slight protection against extreme cold, by laying down and covering lightly with straw or other coarse litter.

ANTWERP RED—True. One of the largest, best and most profitable. 50 cents per dozen.

CUTHBERT—(Queen of the Market.) Large, conical, deep, rich, crimson ; firm ; of excellent quality. Vigorous, hardy and very productive. Regarded as the best raspberry for general culture. 50 cents per dozen ; \$2.00 per 100.

GREGG—Of large size ; fine quality, very productive and hardy. One of the most valuable of the black caps. Ripens later than Mammoth Cluster. 50 cents per dozen ; \$2.00 per 100.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—The largest black cap except the Gregg, and of fine quality. Bush a strong grower and very productive. Early. 50 cents per dozen ; \$2.00 per 100.

OHIO—A strong growing, hardy black cap of good quality. Very prolific ; much esteemed for drying. 50 cents per dozen ; \$2.00 per 100.

ORANGE—(Brinckles.) Large, orange yellow ; beautiful and delicious ; best of the yellow varieties. Plant tender but very productive if protected in winter. \$1.00 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries require the same cultivation and treatment as Raspberries. Price 50 cents per dozen.

AGAWAM—Medium size, sweet, melting to the core. Plant hardy and very prolific. A fine early variety.

KITTATINNY—Large; sweet, juicy and excellent when fully ripe; ripens gradually; one of the best.

NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWTON—Very large berries, of excellent flavor, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing.

SNYDER—Medium size, sweet and melting to the core; extremely hardy; very productive. Valuable for home use or market.

WILSON'S EARLY—Large; very productive; early. It needs protection in winter in some localities.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries can be successfully grown on any good garden soil. The ground should be thoroughly prepared and enriched and be kept mellow and free from weeds. The best time to set the plants is in April or May. To obtain the best results the runners should be kept pinched off as fast as they appear. If this mode of culture is adopted they should be planted in squares about eighteen inches apart. Otherwise for general cultivation they can be planted about one foot apart in rows three feet apart. They should be lightly covered with any coarse litter late in the fall. This should be removed early in the spring as soon as the plants begin to grow. Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and must be planted near the staminate or perfect flowering sorts as they will produce no perfect fruit unless fertilized by staminate flowers. Price 75 cents for 50; \$1.00 per 100.

CHARLES DOWNING—Medium to large: bright crimson; handsome and of fine quality. Succeeds over a great extent of country. One of the best for family use.

CRESCENT—(P) Large; handsome bright scarlet; of good quality. Plants very productive and vigorous. Valuable for market.

JUCUNDA—Very large; clear bright scarlet; not as acid as most varieties, but rich and of fine quality. On rich highly cultivated soils it is very productive.

SHARPLESS—Very large, irregular in shape ; clear light red ; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma ; vigorous, hardy and very productive. One of the largest and best.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND—Very large ; glossy crimson ; firm and of the highest quality ; hardy, and has no rival for family use.

WILSON—Medium ; dark red ; very hardy, vigorous and productive. Occupies the same position among strawberries as Concord does among grapes.

MULBERRIES.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—A very handsome tree for the lawn or garden, bearing for about three months in the year an abundance of large black berries. \$1.00.

NEW AMERICAN—A new variety of great promise. Tree very hardy and productive, and of a beautiful and regular form. Fruit large, black, excellent. One of the best. 50 cts.

NUTS.

See descriptions in Ornamental Department.

CHESTNUTS—Common American, 50 cts. each.

WALNUTS—English or Madeira Nut, 75 " "

ESCULENT ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal, . . \$1.50 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB—Linnaeus (Myatt's). Large, fine flavor; the best. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per doz.

SCIONS—For Grafting

Can be furnished in greater or less quantity, of the varieties enumerated in the foregoing Catalogue. Each Scion will cut from six to ten buds, or two to four grafts.

APPLE SCIONS—Where not more than six to eight kinds are required, 25 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100.

PEAR SCIONS—Where not more than six to eight kinds are required, 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.

PLUM SCIONS—Where not more than six to eight kinds are required, 50 cents per doz.; \$2 per 100.

CHERRY SCIONS—Where not more than six to eight kinds are required, 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Ornamental Department we have a stock of Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Plants unsurpassed in quality. In all particulars in this line, we aim to fully keep up with the requirements of the times, which are constantly and rapidly increasing.

While aiming to have in our collection of Ornamentals a complete assortment of all the well known kinds as well as the promising novelties, we will not offer to our patrons those that, no matter how attractive they are, will not endure our winters and will result in disappointment to the planter. We recommend only the most hardy kinds, and are constantly adding to our list anything that we can secure promising to meet this requirement.

Nothing adds more to the appearance or value of a home, for the amount invested, than Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., if planted and arranged in a manner to be effective.

WHAT TO PLANT.

Among the most desirable trees for lawn planting are the following, which are described in the proper places in the Catalogue.

FLOWERING TREES. May—White Dogwood, Chinese Magnolias in variety, Judas Tree, Horse Chestnut, Double Flowering Cherry. June—White Fringe, Mountain Ash, Thorns in variety, Virgilea Lutea, Lindens in variety. July—American Chestnut.

TREES PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE IN FORM & FOLIAGE—Chinese Magnolias, Fern Leaved Beech, Oak Leaved Mountain Ash, European Linden, Norway Maple, Imperial Cut Leaved Alder.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES—Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, Kilmarnock Willow, Weeping Mountain Ash, Camperdown Weeping Elm, White Leaved Weeping Linden, Wier's Cut Leaved Maple, Elegant Weeping Birch, Young's Weeping Birch, Weeping Beech, Weeping Dogwood, Large-leaved Weeping Poplar.

TREES WITH COLORED FOLIAGE—Purple Leaved Birch, Purple Leaved Beech, Purple Leaved Norway Maples (Reitenbachii) and (Schwedlerii) Golden and Purple Leaved Oaks.

EVERGREEN TREES—Norway Spruce, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Golden Arbor Vitæ, Irish Juniper, American Arbor Vitæ, White Pine, Austrian Pine, etc.

FLOWERING SHRUBS. May—Lilac in variety, Forsythia, Japan Quince, Spirea Thunbergii, Spirea Prunifolia, Tartarian Honeysuckles, Almond Dwarf, Double Flowering Wistaria. June—Calycanthus, Deutzia in variety, Snowball, Weigelia in variety, Halesia, Syringa in variety, Spirea Revesii, Clematis in variety. July—Spirea Billardii, Spirea Collosa Alba, Spirea Fortunii. August and September—Althea in variety, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

VARIEGATED OR COLOR LEAVED SHRUBS—Purple Leaved Berry, Purple Leaved Filbert, Cornus Masculina Variegata, Variegated Leaved Weigelia, Golden Leaved Spirea, Golden Leaved Syringa, Prunus Pissardi.

CLIMBING SHRUBS—Ampelopsis Veitchii, American Ivy, Bignonia, Climbing Honeysuckle in variety.

HOW TO PLANT.

Do not plant just as it happens. An occasional Weeping or Pendulous Tree adds to the beauty of a lawn as do those of dark colored and variegated foliage in contrast, and many of the flowering trees are most attractive when in bloom, but nothing is more effective, if the lawn is of sufficient size, than groups of hardy flowering shrubs. By proper selection, masses of beautiful flowers can be had the season through.

Where there is not room for effective grouping, single flowering shrubs of dwarf habit of various kinds can be used, selected so as to secure a succession of bloom with an occasional tree of graceful habit, moderate size and handsome foliage. All should be planted about the lawn on lines radiating from the house. This will not obstruct the view nor keep out the light and air.

The same rules should be observed in planting and the care of Deciduous Trees and Shrubs as for fruit trees.

PRUNING.

Pruning should be done not to shape the tree or shrub different from what nature intended it to be, but to bring out the beauty of its natural shape, to secure health and vigor, to cut off straggling branches and dead wood, and to improve the symmetry of the tree and still preserve its natural form. The best time to prune shrubs is after they have ceased blooming, as most of them produce their flowers from the preceding year's growth.

Evergreens should only be pruned just before they start to grow in the spring.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

The prices affixed are for good sized merchantable trees at the Nursery. Extra sized trees charged for in proportion.

ALDER (Alnus).

Imperial Cut-Leaved (Laciniata Imperialis)—Attractive, deeply serrated foliage; very stately and graceful in habit; vigorous and hardy. \$1.00.

ASH (Fraxinus).

Aucuba Leaved (Aucubæfolia)—A beautiful variety with gold-blotched leaves. \$1.00.

BEECH (Fagus).

European (Sylvatica)—A very handsome tree ultimately attaining a great height. 75 cts.

Fern-Leaved (Heterophylla)—A beautiful, symmetrical tree having delicate cut foliage. One of the finest lawn trees. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Weeping (Pendula)—A very picturesque, graceful tree when covered with foliage; attains a large size. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Purple-Leaved (Purpurea)—A very beautiful, vigorous tree, attaining in time a height of 40 to 50 feet. Foliage deep purple changing to crimson. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

River's Purple-Leaved (Purpurea Riversii)—Unlike the ordinary Purple-Leaved Beech, this variety is very symmetrical and compact, with crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

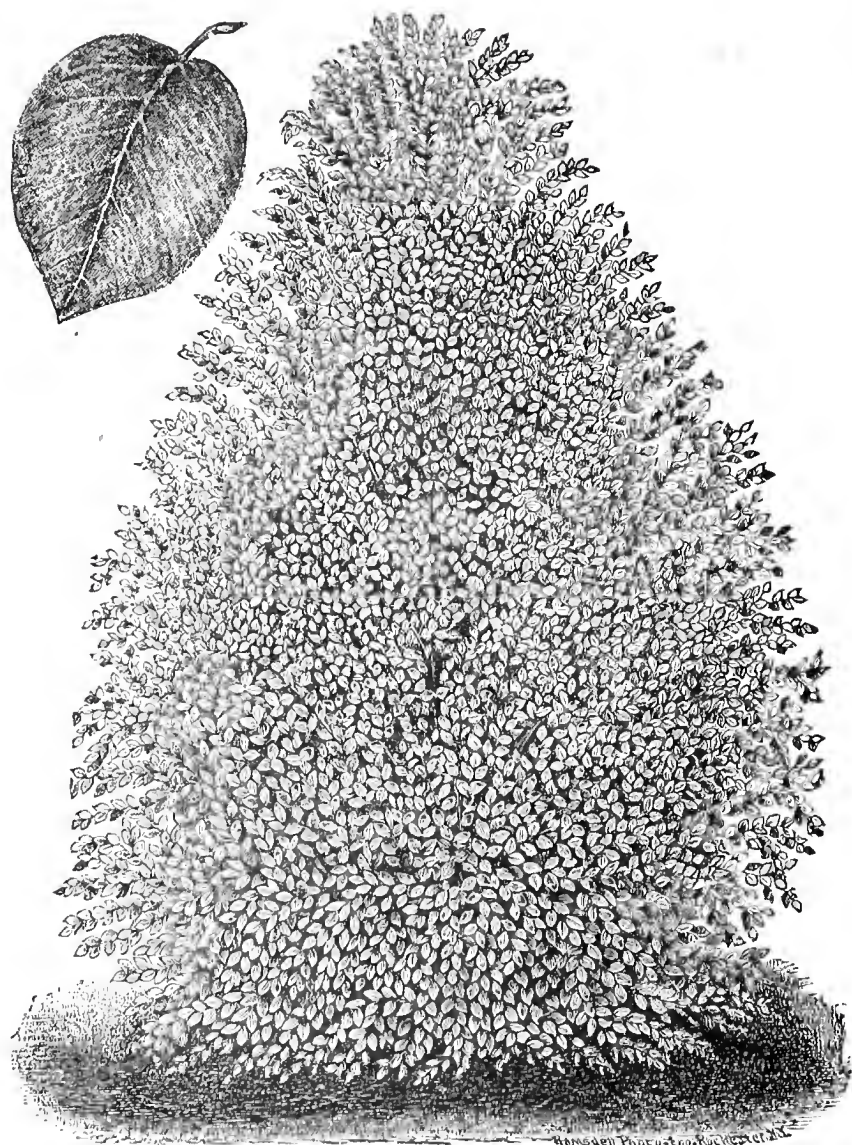
BIRCH (Betula).

European White (Alba)—A handsome, graceful tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches. 50 cts.

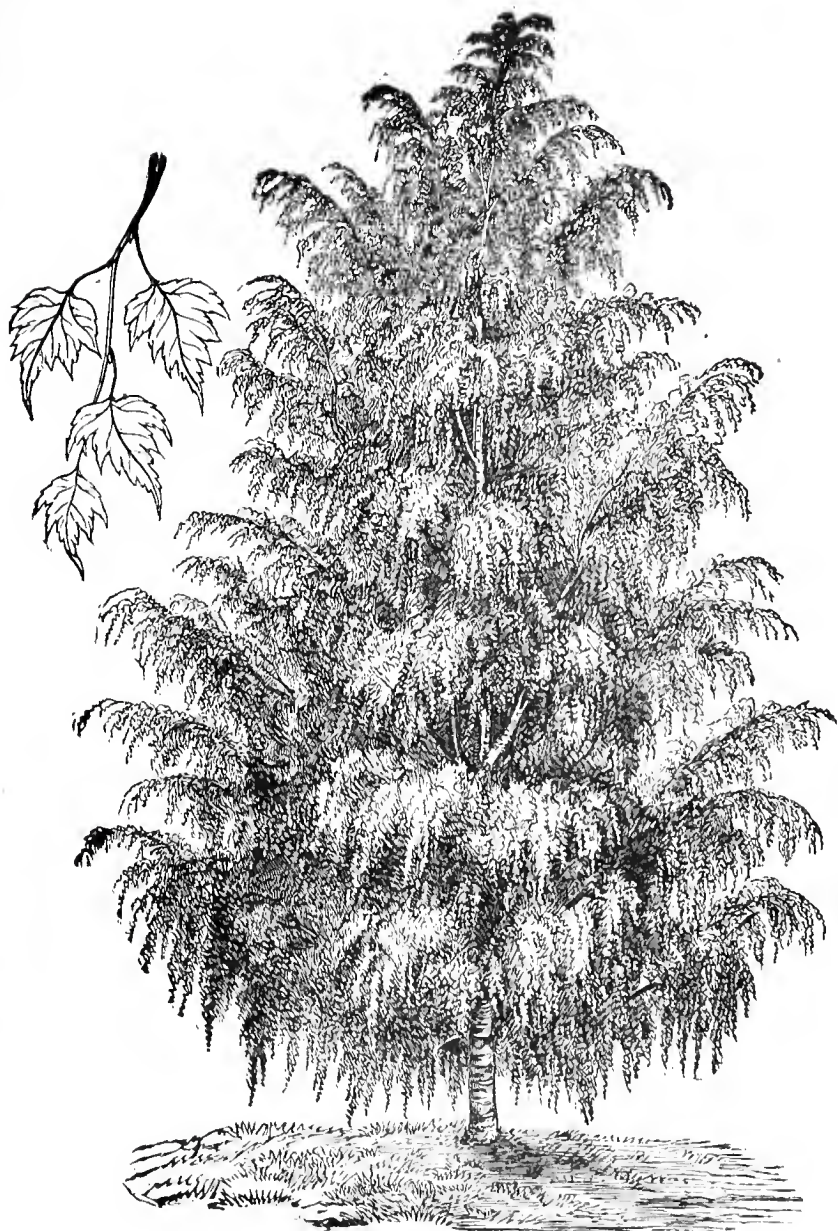
Purple-Leaved (Atropurpurea)—Vigorous in habit like the Birches with rich purple foliage. \$1.50.

Cut-Leaved Weeping (Pendula Laciniata)—Unquestionably the most attractive of all weeping trees. Its slender yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, delicately cut foliage and silvery white bark, produce a combination of grace and beauty rarely if ever equalled in a single tree. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Elegant Weeping (Pendula Elegans)—A very attractive Weeping Tree with handsome foliage and beautiful drooping habit. \$1.50.



RIVER'S PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.



YOUNGS' WEEPING BIRCH.

Youngs' Weeping (*Pendula Youngii*)—This variety was first found trailing on the ground near Milford, England. Grafted on stems five to six feet high, it droops gracefully to the ground in fine thread-like shoots. When judiciously pruned it is one of the most beautiful of the Weeping Birches. \$1.50.

CATALPA (Speciosa).

Said to have originated in the West. It is hardier and finer than the common Catalpa, and is desirable for ornamental planting. It blossoms earlier than the other varieties. 50 cts.

CHERRY (Cerasus).

Large Double Flowering (Flore Alba Plena)—Flowers in May, and when in full bloom it presents a very beautiful appearance, being so thickly covered with bloom as to conceal the branches, each flower resembling a small rose. 50 cts.

CHESTNUT (Castanea).

American (Americana)—The common native variety, the fruit of which is so well known. When in full bloom it is a very handsome tree. 50 cts.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

White flowering (Florida)—A native tree of handsome glossy foliage; flowers in spring before the leaves appear, just after the Chinese Magnolias. It remains in blossom for a long time, and its foliage in the fall turns a deep red. One of the most valuable ornamental trees. \$1.00.

Weeping (Pendula)—A variety of Cornus Florida, of a decidedly drooping habit. \$2.00.

ELM (Ulmus).

American White (Americana)—The grand, spreading, drooping tree of our forests. The most imposing and beautiful of all trees for streets or parks. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

English (Campestris)—An erect lofty tree with smaller leaves than the American and darker colored bark. A very grand looking tree. \$1.00.

FRINGE (Chionanthus).

White (Virginica)—A small native tree with glossy green foliage and drooping racemes of white flowers with fringe like petals. One of the prettiest of lawn trees. 50 cts.

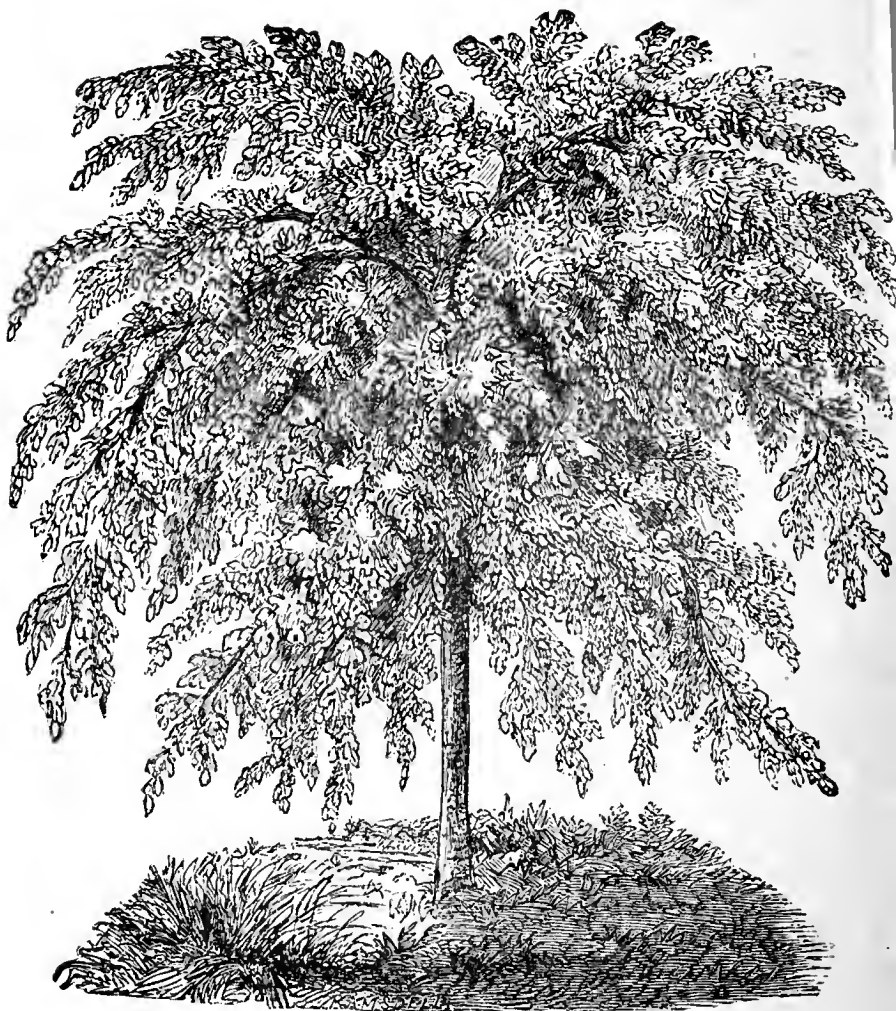
HORSE CHESTNUT (Aesculus).

White Flowering (Hippocastanum)—Large, round, dense-headed tree, dark green foliage and large spikes of showy white and red flowers in June. 50 cts.

Red Flowering (Rubicunda)—Not as rapid grower as the white, and blooms later. \$1.00.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD (Cercis).

American (Canadensis)—A small tree covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear. 50 cts.



CAMPERDOWN WEeping ELM.

Camperdown Weeping (*Camperdown Pendula*)—With proper pruning this is one of the most picturesque weeping trees. Very vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage. Very desirable. \$1 to \$2.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.

(*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A native, upright, rapid growing tree with fine foliage of a blueish green color. 75 cts.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—A hardy, small, round-headed tree with fine lobed leaves and panicles of strong golden yellow flowers in July. Leaves change in autumn to a fine yellow. \$1.00.

LARCH (Larix).

European (Europea)—A rapid growing pyramidal tree, with pendant branches. Valuable for timber. 50 cts.

LINDEN OR LIME TREE (Tilia).

American or Basswood (Americana)—A handsome, rapid growing native tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 50 to 75 cts.

European (Europea)—A fine pyramidal tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A rapid grower, and attains a large size. 50 to 75 cts.

White-Leaved Weeping (Alba Pendula)—A very handsome tree with large leaves and slender drooping shoots. One of the most attractive of the Lindens. \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA.

Chinese White or Yulan (Conspicua)—A medium-sized tree of slow growth, with large pure white flowers appearing before the leaves. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Cucumber Tree (Acuminata)—A beautiful native tree of pyramidal form with long shining leaves and yellow flowers tinted with purple. Fruit resembles a cucumber. 50 cts.

Glaucous-Leaved, Swamp Laurel, or Sweet Bay (Glauca)—A small tree with beautiful glossy leaves, white underneath; flowers white, cup-shaped, very fragrant and beautiful. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Hall's Japan (Stellata)—A dwarf tree introduced by Dr. Hall from Japan. Flowers pure white, semi-double, with a delicate fragrance. Blooms earlier than any other Magnolia. \$2.00.

Norbert's (Norbertiana)—Tree very symmetrical and regular in growth; flowers reddish purple; foliage showy. The most beautiful of the Chinese varieties. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Snowy-Flowered (Speciosa)—Similar in form and foliage to *Soulangeana*; flowers smaller, lighter in color, and remain upon the tree longer than any other variety. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Soulange's (Soulangeana). A French hybrid of shrubby growth while young, but becoming a medium-sized tree. Foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers large, white with a purple centre. The most hardy and one of the best of its kind. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Very Dark Purple Japan (*Atropurpurea*)—A dwarf-growing variety from Japan. Flowers the darkest purple of all the *Magnolias*; blooms later than the Chinese varieties. It needs protection in winter in this latitude. Very rare. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

Norway (*Plantanoides*)—A large, handsome tree of spreading but compact growth, with broad, deep green leaves. Its form, foliage and vigorous growth renders it one of the most desirable trees for streets, parks or lawns. 75 cents to \$1.00.

Reitenbach's Norway (*Plantanoides Reitenbachii*)—A very attractive variety, with dark purple leaves in spring, changing later in the season to a faint purple tint. \$1.50.

Schwedler's Norway (*Plantanoides Schwedlerii*)—A very handsome variety with leaves of a brilliant purple and crimson in the spring, changing to a purplish green later in the season. A very valuable acquisition. \$1.50.

Silver (*Dasycarpum*)—A native tree of rapid growth, of irregular rounded form, with light green leaves, silvery underneath. Its rapid growth producing immediate shade, makes it popular for the street and park. 50 to 75 cts.

Sugar or Rock (*Saccharinum*)—A well-known native tree, valuable for the production of sugar and wood. Its stately pyramidal form and dense, handsome foliage make it very desirable as a shade tree. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Wier's Cut-Leaved (*Wierii Laciniatum*)—A variety of the Silver Maple, and one of the most beautiful of the cut-leaved trees. Foliage abundant, delicately cut, silvery underneath; leaf stalks red. A very attractive lawn tree. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*).

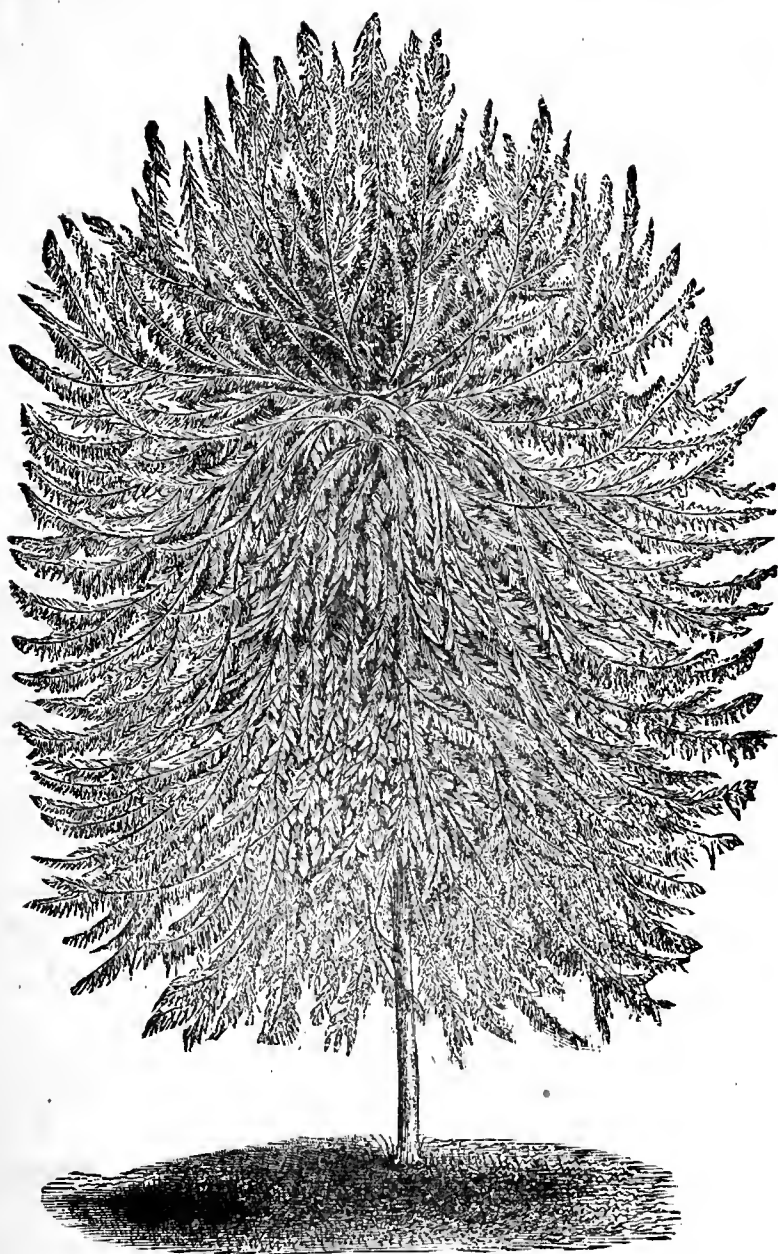
European (*Aucuparia*)—A regular dense growing tree, covered from July until winter with clusters of bright red berries. 50 cts.

Oak-Leaved (*Quercifolia*)—A very handsome tree of fine pyramidal form. Foliage bright green above, deeply lobed, downy underneath. Berries lighter colored than the European. A beautiful lawn tree. 50 cts.

Weeping (*Aucuparia pendula*)—An attractive tree with irregular drooping branches. A desirable lawn tree. \$1.00.

MULBERRY (*Morus*).

See descriptions on page 42.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

OAK (*Quercus*).

English (Robur)—The Royal Oak of England. Growth slow and spreading. An attractive and vigorous tree when young; majestic and grand when matured. \$1.00.

Golden-Leaved (Robur Concordia)—A beautiful variety; leaves a rich, bright golden late in summer. One of the most beautiful of trees. \$2.00.

Purple-Leaved (Robur Atropurpurea)—A remarkable variety with dark purple leaves, as dark as the Purple Beech, which retain their color the whole season. \$2.00.

Red (Rubra)—Tall and spreading; foliage purplish red in the fall. A grand tree. 75 cts.

Scarlet (Coccinea)—Tall with deeply cut leaves; foliage changes to a bright scarlet in autumn. \$1.00.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Large-Leaved Weeping (Grandidentata Pendula)—One of the finest weeping trees, having long slender branches that droop to the ground. Foliage large, shining green, deeply serrated. \$1.50.

SALISBUREA.

Maiden Hair Tree or *Japan Gingko* (*Adiantifolia*)—A medium size tree with beautiful fern-like foliage. Rare. \$1.50.

THORN (*Crataegus*).

Double Scarlet (*Coccinea fl pl*)—Flowers deep crimson shaded with scarlet; very double; fine, rich foliage. 75 cts.

Double White (*Alba fl pl*)—Similar to Double Scarlet in form and foliage. Has small double white flowers. 75 cts.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*Coccinea fl pl Paulii*)—Flowers bright carmine red. The best of the flowering thorns. \$1.00.

TULIP TREE or WHITEWOOD (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).—A native tree of tall pyramidal growth, with broad glossy fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color and tulip-like flowers. Allied to the Magnolias. \$1.00.

WALNUT (*Juglans*).

English or *Madeira Nut* (*Regia*)—A native of Persia. A vigorous tree with strong spreading branches thickly clad with russet-lined foliage. 75 cts.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

American Weeping (*Purpurea Pendula*)—A dwarf, slender-branched species. Grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high it makes a very ornamental weeping tree. \$1.00.

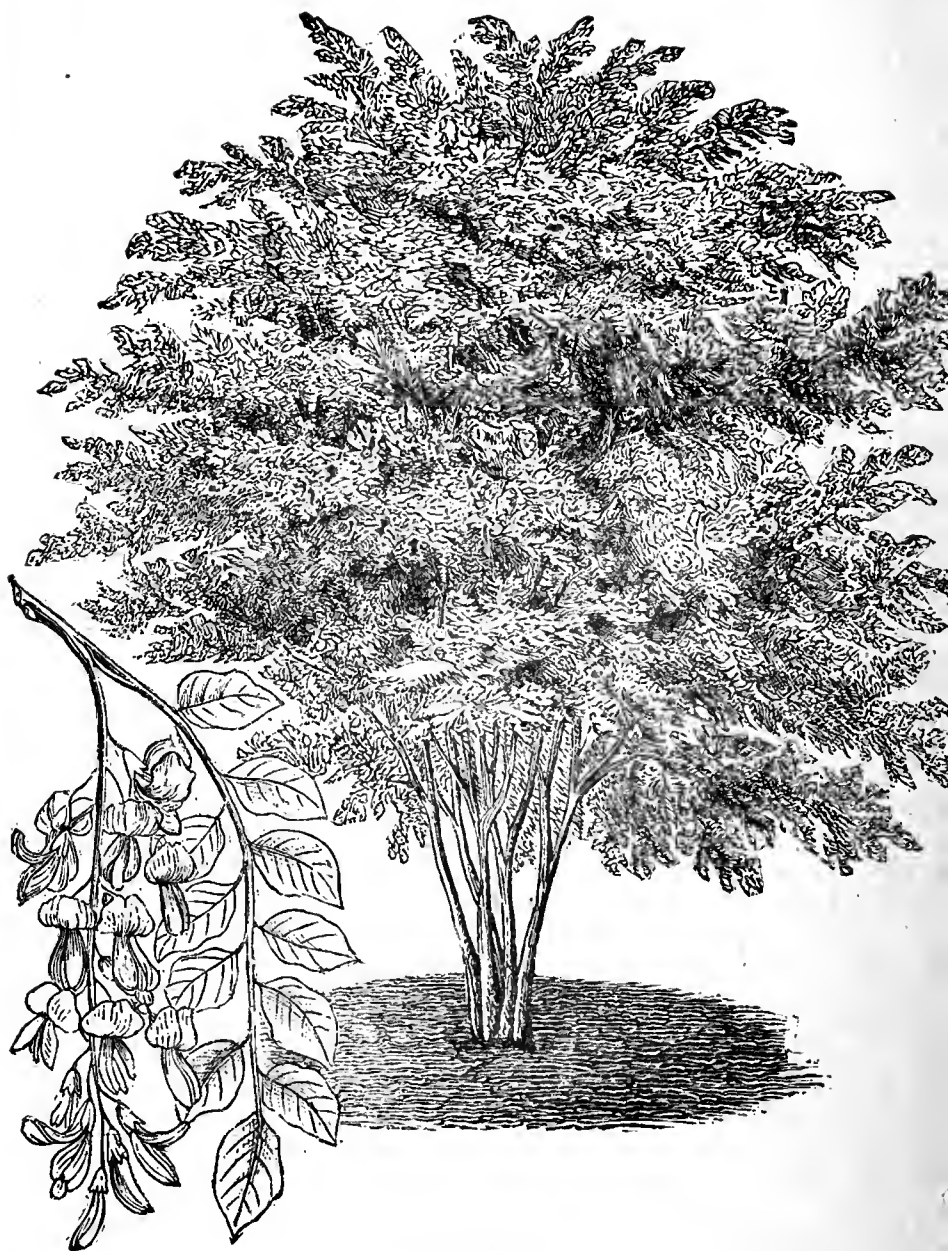
Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea Pendula*)—A very regular graceful weeping tree with large glossy leaves and perfect umbrella head. \$1.00.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

Rosemary-Leaved (*Rosmarinifolia*)—Worked on stems five to six feet high it makes a very pretty round-headed tree with feathery branches and silvery foliage. \$1.00.

YELLOW WOOD (*Virgilea Lutea*) (*Cladastris Tinctoria*)—One of the most beautiful of American flowering trees. Foliage of light green color, resembling the Locust; flowers pea-shaped, white, fragrant, hanging in long racemes, covering the entire tree in June. \$1.00.



VIRGILEA LUTEA.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are very attractive, especially in winter when all other trees have shed their leaves; but they are difficult to transplant, and many of the finer varieties are injured by our winters. On account of their tenderness we only cultivate a few of the hardier kinds.

ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja).

American (Occidentalis)—A native tree commonly known as White Cedar; used extensively for screens and hedges. 50 cts.

Geo. Peabody's—Dwarf, compact growth and bright golden foliage, retained throughout the year. \$1.00.

Hovey's Golden (Hoveyi)—Slow growth; pyramidal form; foliage golden green, very ornamental. Hardy. 75 cents.

FIR (Picea).

American Silver or Balsam (Balsamea)—A pyramidal tree with dark green foliage, silvery beneath. Of rapid growth and very hardy. 50 cents.

JUNIPER (Juniperus).

Irish (Hibernica)—A tapering beautiful little tree of dense green foliage. It is a general favorite. 50 cents.

PINE (Pinus).

Austrian or Black (Austriacu)—A robust hardy spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Scotch (Sylvestris)—A vigorous rapid growing tree, with stout erect shoots and silvery green foliage. Very hardy. 50 cents to \$1.00.

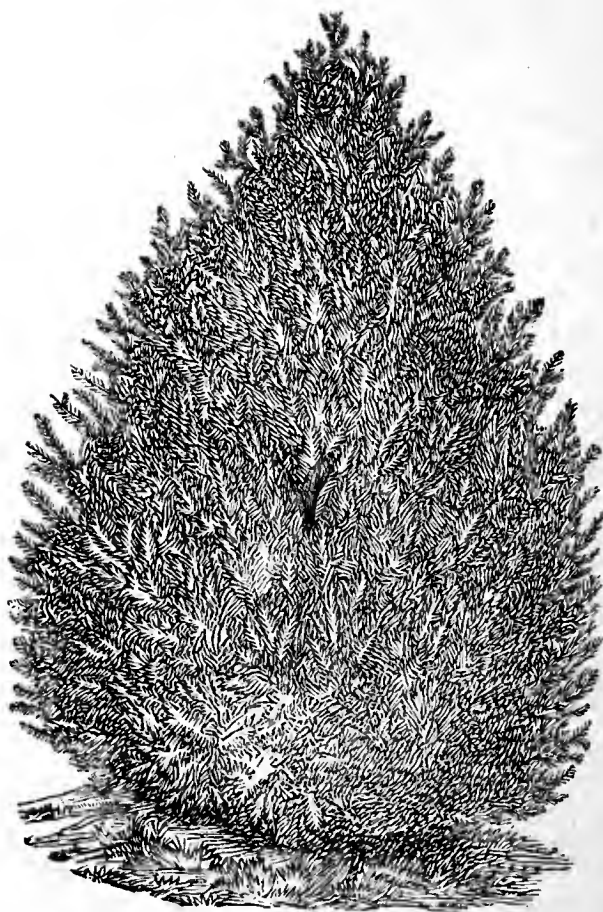
White (Strobus)—The most stately and ornamental of our native Pines; tall, straight and handsome, with slender green leaves. 50 cents to \$1.00.

SPRUCE (Abies).

Colorado Blue (Pungens)—Moderate dense growth and pyramidal form; foliage a rich blue or sage color. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces. \$2.00.

Hemlock (Canadensis)—A native tree of graceful, pyramidal form and moderate growth, with drooping branches and delicate foliage. Valuable for the lawn or for hedges. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Norway (Excelsa)—A tree of rapid growth, pyramidal form, drooping and graceful in habit as it matures. Valuable for large grounds as single specimens or for hedges or screens. 50 cents to \$1.00.



SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.

Siberian (Siberica)—The best of the Arbor Vitæ for this climate. Very hardy ; keeps color well in winter ; growth compact and pyramidal. Valuable for a lawn tree or hedges. 50 cents to \$1.00.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

IN TWO CLASSES.

Class I.—Deciduous Shrubs.

Class II.—Climbing Shrubs.

CLASS I.—DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Price 35 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen except otherwise noted.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus).

The Altheas are a strong erect growing shrub, not particularly attractive in form and foliage, but very desirable on account of flowering in the autumn when no other tree or shrub is in bloom.

Double Purple (Purpurea flore pleno).

Double Red (Rubra pleno).

Double White (Alba flore pleno).

Variegated Leaved Double Purple Flowered (flore pleno fol, variegata)—A beautiful variegated leaved shrub ; foliage finely marked with light yellow. 50 cts.

ALMOND (Prunus).

Dwarf Double White Flowering (Japonica flore albo pleno)—Bears beautiful white flowers in May.

Dwarf Double Red Flowering (Japonica flore rubro pleno)—A variety with double rose colored flowers, appearing before the leaves, closely set upon the twigs.

BERBERRY (Berberis).

European (Vulgaris)—A handsome shrub with yellow flowers in drooping racemes appearing in May or June, succeeded by orange scarlet fruit.

Purple Leaved (Purpurea)—A beautiful shrub, with violet purple leaves and fruit. It is very effective for planting in groups and makes a beautiful hedge.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET SCENTED SHRUB (Floridus).

A native shrub with rich foliage and chocolate colored flowers. Both wood and flowers possess a peculiarly agreeable odor.

CLETHRA.

Alder Leaved (Alnifolia)—A low and dense shrub, with an abundance of light green leaves and numerous spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July.

CORCHORUS (Kerria).

Silver Variegated-Leaved (Argentea Variegata)—A dwarf variety from Japan; growth very slender, foliage small, green, edged with white. A very pretty dwarf shrub. 50 cts.

CURRANT (Ribes).

Yellow Flowering (Anreum)—A native shrub with shining leaves and yellow flowers in early spring.

DAPHNE.

Common Mezereum (Mezereum)—A small shrub with slender, erect branches, and clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have. 50 cts.

DEUTZIA.

A valuable species of shrubs from Japan, whose hardiness, luxuriant foliage and abundance of beautiful flowers make them the most desirable of all flowering shrubs.

Double Flowering (Crenata flore pleno)—Flowers double white tinged with rose. One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs.

Double Flowering White (Candidissima)—Similar to the above only flowers pure white.

Pride of Rochester—A comparatively new variety. Flowers large, double white, the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose. It excels the other varieties in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit.

Rough Leaved (Scabra)—A very pretty shrub with an abundance of single white flowers in June.

Slender Branched (Gracilis)—A charming variety of dwarf habit. Flowers pure white and almost as delicate as Lily of the Valley. Flowers about the middle of June.



DEUTZIA CRENATA FLORE PLENO.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

Cornelian Cherry (Mascula)—A small tree producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring before the leaves.

Red Branched (Sanguinea)—A native variety. Very ornamental in winter on account of its blood red bark.

Variegated Cornelian Cherry (Mascula Variegata)—Differs from Mascula in having the foliage beautifully variegated with white. One of the prettiest variegated shrubs. 50 cts.

ELDER (Sambucus).

Cut-Leaved (Laciniata)—A variety with elegantly cut leaves. One of the best of its kind.

Variegated-Leaved (Variegata)—A strong, vigorous growing shrub; foliage mottled with yellow and white. A very desirable variegated-leaved shrub. 50 cts.

FILBERT (Corylus).

Purple-Leaved (Avellana Astropurpurea)—A very conspicuous shrub with large, dark, rich, purple leaves. 75 cts.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell).

Fortune's (Fortunii)—A shrub of upright and spreading growth with light green foliage, and bright yellow flowers before the leaves appear.

Viridissima—It has a more straggling growth and deeper-colored flowers and bark than Fortunii. It also blooms earlier.

FRINGE PURPLE—(Rhus Cotinus)—A tree or shrub that will attract attention anywhere with its curious fringe-like flowers that entirely envelope it in mid-summer, and assuming a deep purple tint later, presents the appearance of a cloud of smoke; hence it is sometimes called the Smoke Tree. 50 cts.

HALESIA (Snow-Drop Tree).

Silver Bell (Tetraptera). A large shrub with beautiful white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable. \$1.00.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera).

Red Tartarian (Tartarica Rubra)—A vigorous and beautiful shrub producing in June large bright red flowers striped with white.

White Tartarian (Tartarica Alba)—A large bush with white flowers in May and June.

HYDRANGEA.

Large Panicle-Flowered (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—A beautiful hardy shrub of vigorous growth; flowers white in large pyramidal panicles sometimes a foot long, which change to pink and finally to purple. Blooms in August and September when very few shrubs are in flower. One of the finest flowering shrubs. No lawn is complete without it. 50 cts.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

LILAC (*Syringa*).

Charles X.—A rapid growing variety with large shining leaves and large trusses of reddish purple flowers. 50 cts.

Chinese (*Sinensis*)—A low-growing, elegant and delicate-looking purple flowering species.

Chionanthus-Leaved or *Josika's* (*Josikaea*)—A fine variety of attractive habit and foliage with purple flowers in June after other Lilacs have ceased blooming.

Common Purple (*Vulgaris*)—The common Lilac, and one of the best. Flowers very fragrant.

Common White (*Vulgaris Alba*)—Similar to above, only flowers cream-colored.

Persian (*Persica*)—A medium sized shrub with small leaves and elegant form; purple flowers. 50 cts.

White Persian (*Persica Alba*)—Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A fine variety. 50 cts.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

Double Flowering (*Triloba*)—A very beautiful hardy shrub. Flowers a delicate pink, semi-double, about an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May. 50 cts.

Purple-Leaved (*Pissardi*)—A new, purple-leaved, small tree of great value. Young branches dark purple; leaves when young a lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple and holding their color the entire season. Flowers small, white, single. 50 cts.

QUINCE (*Cydonia*).

Scarlet Japan (*Japonica*)—Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. A very attractive hardy shrub, and makes the most beautiful of ornamental hedges.

Blush Japan (*Japonica Alba*)—A beautiful variety with delicate white and blush flowers.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*).

Common (*Opulus Sterilis*)—A well-known shrub of large size with globular clusters of pure white flowers the last of May.

Japan (*Plicatum*)—A moderate-growing shrub of more regular form than the preceding, with handsomer foliage and whiter and more delicate flowers. Very valuable. Difficult to propagate, and always rare. 50 cts.

Lantana—A good size shrub, with large foliage and silvery underlining; flowers a dull white succeeded by red and then black fruit.

SPIREA (*Meadow Sweet*).

Billard's (*Billardi*)—Flowers rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

Double Flowering Plum-Leaved (*Prunifolia flore pleno*)—A very attractive shrub from Japan, with double white flowers, like daisies, in May; keeps in flower a long time. One of the best.

Fortune's Dwarf White (*Callosa Alba*)—A variety of low habit and regular form; flowers white. Keeps in flower all summer.

Guelder Rose-Leaved (*Opulifolia*)—Strong-growing, upright form, foliage large and light green; large white flowers studded along the stem in June.

Golden-Leaved (*Opulifolia Aurea*)—A very conspicuous and beautiful shrub with golden-yellow foliage, and double white flowers in June. 50 cts.

Hypericum-Leaved (*Hypericifolia*)—Has leaves like those of the *Hypericum*.

Lance-Leaved (*Reevesii* or *Lanceolata*)—A beautiful shrub with narrow pointed leaves and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant. Blooms in June.

Thunberg's (*Thunbergii*)—Low-growing, rounded form, delicate drooping yellowish-green lanceolate foliage; small, abundant white flowers. A charming shrub.

Willow-Leaved (*Salicifolia*)—Long, narrow, pointed leaves and rose colored flowers in June and July.

STRAWBERRY TREE (*Euonymus*).

Broad-Leaved (*Latifolius*).—A tree that attains 10 to 20 feet in height, with broad glossy green leaves which turn to a purplish-red in autumn. Fruit large and of a deep blood-red color. 50 cts.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

Garland (*Coronarius*)—The well-known fragrant *Syringa*; has very fragrant, pure white flowers in June.

Golden-Leaved (*Folius Aureis*)—A very striking shrub of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season and makes a beautiful contrast with purple-leaved shrubs. 50c.

Large Flowered (*Grandiflorus*)—A strong-growing shrub with large showy white flowers slightly fragrant.

WEIGELIA (*Diervilla*).

A very desirable species of shrubs from Japan, flowering in June.

Floribunda—A new variety with dark crimson flowers with white stamens resembling *Fuchsia* flowers. Very beautiful. 50 cts.

Isotene—Flowers clear white when first open, changing to blush.

Rose-Colored (*Rosea*)—A beautiful shrub with rose-colored flowers and erect compact growth.

White Flowered (*Hortensis Nivea*)—Flowers pure white retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering. A profuse bloomer. Of dwarf habit and slow growth.

White Flowered (*Candida*)—Of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large-sized shrub. Flowers pure white and produced in great abundance through the summer. 50 cts.

Variegated Leaved Dwarf (*Nana Variegata*)—Of dwarf spreading habit. Leaves bordered with yellow, clearly defined; flowers bright pink. It stands the sun well and is one of the best variegated leaved shrubs. 50 cts.

CLASS II—CLIMBING SHRUBS.

Price 35 cents except otherwise noted.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy or *Virginia Creeper* (*Quinquefolia*)—A well known rapid growing vine, having rich crimson leaves in Autumn. One of the finest for covering walls, piazzas, etc. 25 cts.

Japan Creeper (*Veitchii*)—Has smaller leaves than the American that overlap one another in their growth forming a dense mass of green. The foliage is beautiful in summer and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. The most attractive Ivy for covering brick and stone buildings.

CLEMATIS.

None of the climbing shrubs exceed in beauty the Clematis, with its slender branches, rapid growth, handsome foliage and profusion of beautiful large flowers of various colors. We can recommend only a few varieties for general cultivation. The following are among the best :

Alexandra—Large, pale violet; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. A fine variety. \$1.00.

Henrii—Very large, fine form, free grower and bloomer; flowers creamy white. June to October. \$1.00.

Imperatrice Eugenie—Vigorous grower; flowers large, pure white and abundant. One of the best whites. \$1.00.

Jackmanii—Large, rich velvety purple : free grower and profuse and successive bloomer. The most valuable for general planting. \$1.00.

Virginiana (American White)—The well known native Clematis. Very rapid grower, covered with a great abundance of white flowers in August.



CLEMATIS JACKMANII.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Sypho*).

A rapid growing climber with very beautiful large bright green leaves and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

Hall's Japan (*Halleana*)—A strong vigorous variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. It is a profuse bloomer from July to December, very fragrant and holds its leaves until January.

Japan Golden Leaved (Reticulata Aurea)—A beautiful and valuable variety with variegated yellow foliage.

Monthly Fragrant (Belgica)—Flowers red and yellow, very fragrant and last all summer.

Scarlet Trumpet (Sempervirens)—One of the most attractive of climbing Honeysuckles; vigorous rapid grower; flowers scarlet; blooms all summer.

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia Radicans).

A very conspicuous hardy climber, with clusters of large, trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (Sinensis)—An elegant climbing vine of very rapid growth. It has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June. 50 cts.

Chinese White (Sinensis Alba)—Flowers pure white; not as rapid grower as the purple. Regarded by its introducer as a great acquisition. \$1.00.

HEDGES.

Hedges are both useful and very ornamental. Used instead of a fence to turn live stock, as windbreaks to protect orchards or farms in exposed localities or as ornamental divisions of lawns or parks, they are very attractive and beautify the farm and home.

Hedge Plants Evergreen.

ARBOR VITÆ (American)—Desirable for screens or hedges.

9 to 12 inches,	\$ 8 per 100
12 to 18 "	10 " "
18 to 24 "	15 " "

ARBOR VITÆ (Siberian)—The best Ornamental Evergreen Hedge plant.

12 to 18 inches,	\$25 per 100
18 to 24 "	30 " "

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—Makes a beautiful hedge but not as hardy as the Arbor Vitæ.

12 to 18 inches,	\$20 per 100
18 to 24 "	25 " "



CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA.

NORWAY SPRUCE—The most desirable for windbreaks.

9 to 12 inches,	\$10 per 100
12 to 18 "	15 " "
18 to 24 "	20 " "
2 to 3 feet	25 " "

Deciduous.**HONEY LOCUST**—The best for a farm hedge.

1 year,	75 cts. per 100 ; \$5 per 1000
2 "	\$1 " " 7 " "

JAPAN QUINCE—Makes the most beautiful of all ornamental hedges.

Medium sized plants,	\$10 per 100
Strong "	12 " "

PURPLE LEAVED BERBERRY—A very fine shrub for ornamental hedges.

Medium sized plants,	\$10 per 100
Strong "	12 " "

SPIREAS—Assorted varieties,

15 " "

ROSES.

Our assortment of this queen of all plants is large and consists of all the approved and free blooming varieties both new and old that we can recommend to our patrons. Rôses require plenty of manure and good cultivation. All the old and dead branches should be cut away each spring and at least half of the previous seasons growth. They will be more vigorous and produce more and much finer flowers if protected in winter with straw or some loose litter.

Success in growing roses depends largely upon keeping the plants free from insects. As soon as the thrip or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strong solution of steeped tobacco stems, (one pound of stems to five gallons of water) or a solution of whale oil soap, (one pound to eight gallons of water) until they disappear. If applied milk warm it will be more effective. To make sure of not injuring the foliage, syringe the plants with clear water about twenty minutes or half an hour after applying the solution. Bugs which eat the flowers should be picked off. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying White Hellebore when the foliage is damp.

HARDY ROSES.

Price 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

ABBREVIATIONS DESIGNATING THE CLASSES TO WHICH THE VARIETIES BELONG.—A., Austrian; H. Ch., Hybrid China; H. Cl., Hybrid Climbing; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; H. T., Hybrid Tea. Those not otherwise designated are Hybrid Remontants.

ALFRED COLOMB—Brilliant carmine crimson, very large, full, of fine globular form and very fragrant. One of the best for general cultivation.

ANNE DE DIESBACH—Beautiful carmine, very large and extremely fragrant. One of the hardiest.

ANNIE LAXTON—Bright light rose, fine form.

AUGUSTA MIE—Delicate pink, finely cupped. A vigorous grower.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN—Rich velvety maroon, large, full. A fine sort.

BARONNE PREVOST—Deep rose, very large and full; a free bloomer, fragrant and very hardy. One of the best.

BARONESS ROTHSCILD—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful. A moderate grower.

BEAUTY OF WALTHAM—Rosy crimson, large, fragrant. A very valuable old variety.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY (H. T.)—Flesh color, deepening towards the center; medium size, full.

CAROLINE DE SANSAL—Clear delicate flesh color, fine form. A strong grower, very hardy and one of the best of its color.

CLIMBING JULES MARGOTTIN (H. Cl.)—A sport from Jules Margottin; flowers the same and as abundant. A much more vigorous grower and is very fine for training on trellises.

CLIMBING VICTOR VERDIER (H. Cl.)—Carmine rose. A strong grower and fine for trellises.

COQUETTE DES ALPES (H. N.)—White tinged with blush. A very free and constant bloomer, and the best hardy white rose.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES (H. N.)—White, medium sized; blooms in clusters. Very beautiful and hardy.

FISHER HOLMES—Deep crimson, large, full, and of fine form. A fine rose, thought by some superior to General Jacqueminot.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson, not full, but large and very showy and fragrant. A vigorous grower and very hardy. One of the most popular varieties.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—Bright red, shaded with crimson, large, full and a free bloomer.

HARRISON YELLOW—A golden yellow; medium size; semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian Yellow.

HIPPOLYTE JAMAIN—Carmine red, large, full and fine form, Hardy.

JEAN LIABAUD—Crimson maroon, tinged with scarlet; large, full, fragrant. A beautiful rose.

JOHN HOPPER—Rose; carmine center; large and full. A great bloomer and one of the best.

JULES MARGOTTIN—Bright cherry red; large and full; free flowering and hardy.

LA FRANCE, (H. T.)—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; a constant bloomer. The most delicate in color and fragrance of all roses.

LAREINE—Brilliant rose, large and full. A very free bloomer and one of the most hardy.

LÓUIS-VAN HOUTTE—Crimson maroon; medium size, full. Somewhat tender but very desirable.

MADAME PLANTIER, (H. Ch.)—Pure white; medium size, full. Flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

MABEL MORRISON—White, sometimes tinged with blush. Similar to Baroness Rothschild except in color. A valuable white rose.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET—Pink, very large, cupped shape, fragrant. A fine rose.

MADAME HARDY (Damask)—White, large, very full; highly fragrant.

MADAME VICTOR VERDIER—Carmine crimson, large, full, very fragrant. A free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA, (H.Ch.)—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; large, full and fragrant. An excellent rose.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Cherry carmine, large, full, of fine form and very fragrant. A vigorous grower, very hardy and a constant bloomer. A new variety of great promise.

MAURICE BERNARDIN—Bright crimson, large, moderately full; free flowering, generally in clusters.



MARSHALL P. WILDER.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep rose, splendid foliage and habit, free bloomer, with larger flowers than any other variety.

PERSIAN YELLOW, (A.)—Bright yellow, full; an early and profuse bloomer; small but handsome, and the best hardy yellow rose.

PIERRE NOTTING—Deep maroon shaded with bright crimson, often suffused with violet; large, full and fragrant. A superb dark rose.

PIUS IX—Deep rose tinged with carmine; large and full; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

PORTLAND BLANC—Pure white, medium size, full and fine.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full and very fragrant. One of the darkest and a splendid rose.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY—Similar to Maurice Bernardin, but not so free a bloomer.

SOUVENIR DE WM. WOOD—Dark rich crimson, large, moderately full, fragrant. An elegant dark rose.

SYDONIE—Light rose, large, buds especially fine. A strong grower and a free bloomer.

VICTOR VERDIER—Bright rose with carmine centre, not fragrant, free bloomer. A beautiful rose, but somewhat tender.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Price 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

ANNA MARIA—Blush, cluster large; has few thorns.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, becoming nearly white. The best white climbing rose.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIES—Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white. Flowers large, flat, fragrant.

GREVILLE or SEVEN SISTERS—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.

JANE—Lilac rose, imbricated and very double; clusters large. Very robust.

PRIDE OF WASHINGTON—Very dark rose, fine form, cupped, resembling Jane, vigorous, large clusters.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white. The best climbing rose for general cultivation.

RANUNCULIFLORA—Pale blush, very handsome; blooms in large clusters; foliage large and deeply serrated.

MRS. PIERCE—Pure white.

TRIUMPHANT—Deep brilliant rose, clusters large. A fine variety.

MOSS ROSES.

Price 50 cents each ; \$4.00 per dozen.

M.—Moss. P. M.—Perpetual Moss.

AETNA (M.)—Reddish purple, superb.

COUNTESS DE MURINAIS (M.)—Pure white, large; very desirable.

CRESTED (M.)—Deep pink buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. Very beautiful and fragrant.

GLORY OF MOSSES (P. M.)—Pale rose, very large and full; moderate grower. One of the best of the mosses.

JENNY LIND (M.)—A most superb rose, the branches, peduncle, petals and calyx being covered with a beautiful thick red moss.

MADAME EDWARD ORY (P. M.)—Large, full, beautiful rosy carmine.

PERPETUAL WHITE (P. M.)—Pure white; large clusters; vigorous grower and very mossy.

SALET (P. M.)—Light rose, large, full, pretty in bud.

TENDER ROSES.

The following varieties include those most desirable, both old and new, and are designated under the above head with abbreviations to denote the class to which they belong, viz.

B.—Bourbon. C.—China. N.—Noisette. T.—Tea.

Price 50 cents each ; \$4.00 per dozen.

ADAM (T.)—Deep pink; medium size, double, fine in bud, free bloomer, moderate grower.

AGRIPPINA (C.)—Rich velvety crimson ; double, buds fine. Valuable for planting out.

AMERICAN BEAUTY, (T.)—Deep rose ; large, double, free bloomer, fine buds. \$1.00 each.

APPOLLINE, (C.)—Rosy pink ; large cupped flowers. Valuable for planting out.

BON SILENE, (T.)—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon ; fragrant and free flowering ; buds very fine.

BRIDE, (T.)—Creamy white. A sport from Catherine Mermet.

CAROLINE MARNIESSE, (N.)—Creamy white, small and full ; nearly hardy.

CATHERINE MERMET, (T.)—Bright flesh color with a silvery lustre ; large, full and of beautiful form ; fragrant.

CLOTH OF GOLD OR CHROMATELLA, (N.)—Deep yellow, with sulphur edges ; large double flowers.

COMTESSE DE FRIGNEUSE, (T.)—Color similar to Perle des Jardins ; medium size, perfect, fragrant.

COQUETTE DE LYON, (T.)—Pale yellow, medium size, very productive and valuable for bedding.

CORNELIA COOK, (T.)—Pale yellowish white ; flowers very large and full. Not a free bloomer ; buds superb.

DEVONIENSIS, (T.)—Straw color, large, double and very beautiful.

DOUGLASS, (C.)—Crimson, medium size, semi-double, fine buds.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT, (T.)—Deep pink, large, full, free bloomer and fragrant.

ETOILE DE LYON, (T.)—Yellow, a little lighter than Perle des Jardine, A fine rose.

GLOIRE DE DIJON, (T.) (Climber)—A combination of salmon, orange and buff ; large, of good form ; hardy.

HER MAJESTY, (T.)—Clear and bright satiny rose ; very large, full and symmetrical ; vigorous and rapid grower. Price \$1.00 each.

HERMOSA, (C.)—Bright rose ; a constant bloomer ; hardy ; one of the best tender roses for general cultivation.

ISABELLA SPRUNT, (T.)—Sulphur yellow ; very beautiful in the bud.

LAMARQUE, (N.)—White with sulphur centre flowers in clusters. A beautiful climber under glass.

LOUISE ODIER, (C.)—Bright rose ; large and of good form ; hardy.

MARECHAL NIEL, (N.)—Deep yellow ; very large ; very full ; highly



CATHERINE MERMET.

perfumed. The finest of all yellow roses. It requires careful treatment.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE, (T.)—White, slightly tinged with yellow; large and full. A charming variety.

NIPHETOS, (T.)—White, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow long pointed buds. A very valuable and beautiful variety for cultivation under glass.

ODORATA, (T.)—Carmine, fading to pink or blush; flowers very large; beautiful in the bud. Very fragrant and free flowering.

PAPA GONTIER, (T.)—A seedling of Bon Silene, and very similar except deeper in color.

PERLE DES JARDINS (T.)—A beautiful straw color, very large, full, and of fine form; very free bloomer and the most popular yellow rose for forcing.

PIERRE GUILLOT (T.)—Deep red tinged with crimson, well formed, fragrant.

QUEEN OF THE BOURBONS (C.)—Fawn and rose, fragrant and a profuse bloomer.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA (T.)—Beautiful cherry red, large, full and fragrant.

SAFRANO (T.)—Saffron and Apricot; a full bloomer and fine in the bud.

SOLFATERRE OR AUGUSTA (N.)—Sulphur yellow, large, full and fragrant. Beautiful in the bud.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON (C.)—Delicate flesh, tinted with fawn; very large and full; beautiful in the bud and when open. One of the most beautiful of roses.

SOUVENIR D' UN AMI (T.)—Pale rose, sometimes slightly tinted with salmon; very large, full and highly perfumed.

SUNSET (T.)—A sport from Perle des Jardins and similar in every respect except in color which is saffron and orange.

TRIOMPHE DE LUXEMBOURG (T.)—Buff rose, large, good buds.

WILLIAM F. BENNETT (T.)—Beautiful crimson similar to General Jacqueminot; very fragrant, buds fine; a very free bloomer. \$1.00.

GREEN HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

GREEN HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL DESIGNS.

Associated with Mr. P. R. Quinlan, under the firm name of P. R. Quinlan & Co., we have one of the largest and most complete Floral Establishments in the country.

We are prepared to supply at all times, in large or small quantities, all the approved varieties of Green House, Bedding, Herbaceous and Bulbous plants, both old and new, Cut Flowers and Floral Designs. A large number of our houses are devoted exclusively to the production of Cut Flowers, several of them entirely to Roses, giving us unsurpassed facilities in catering to the wants of our patrons in this line. We employ an experienced corps of Florists and Decorators, which enables us to make up any design upon short notice, and to give special attention to decorations for all occasions.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

We are also importers and Breeders of this popular breed of cattle; our herd at present numbering about four hundred head. We have spent over fifteen years and a large amount of money in developing and testing these cattle, and thus have been able to build up a herd that to-day stands without an equal either in breeding (as based upon merit of ancestry), symmetry and beauty, or in milk and butter production. These facts have been proven by actual tests. Send for our beautiful illustrated catalogue and judge for yourself.

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Our stud of Clydesdale horses is large and we can offer very highly bred animals of this grand draught breed of all ages at the lowest prices consistent with good breeding and quality. We have also some fine young standard Hambletonian Stallions of the most fashionable breeding. In French Coach horses (the breed that is attracting so much attention in this country at the present time), we have some elegant imported stallions. They combine size, bone and muscle with style, finish and splendid action. They are undoubtedly the coming horse for general purposes. We can offer some splendid young Percheron Stallions, (the most popular breed of the French draft horses). Prices low. Quality the best.



Syracuse Nurseries, and Green Houses,

Lakeside Stock Farm,

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